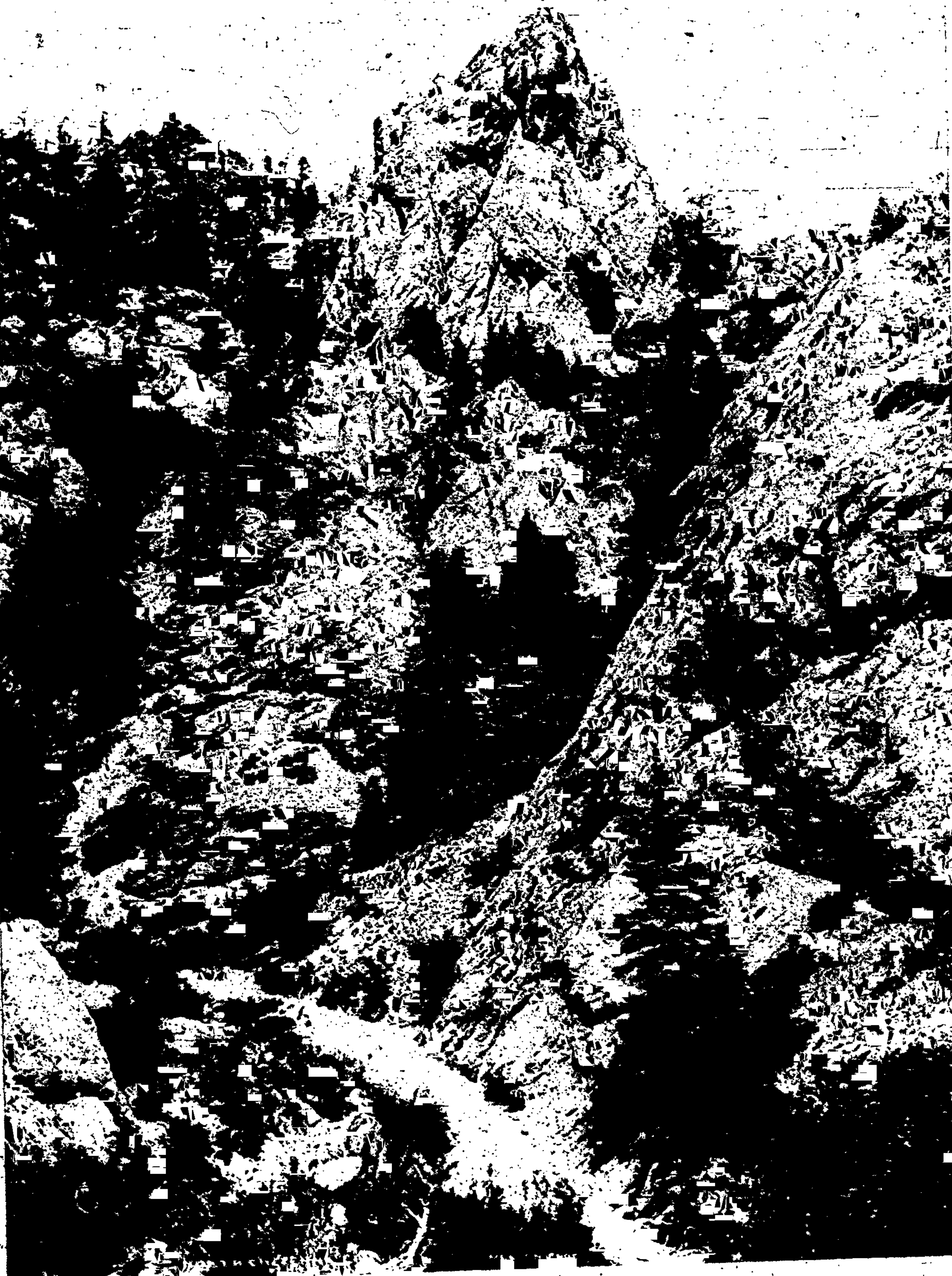
REPUBLICANS
Should honestly approve and loyally support the ticket which was nominated at yesterday's convention.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

TAX SALE LIST.
The list of lands offered for sale in El Paso county is now running in The Weekly Gazette, published Saturdays.

[EIG]HT PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



After a photograph by Mellen, taken for J. G. Hurland, Manitou

OBSERVATION ROCK, CITY PARK, NORTH CHEYENNE CANON

Illustrated Supplement No. 2, Colorado Springs Gazette, September 27, 1891.

...nt admission which it carries that England in her heart of hearts foresees the [loss] of her preponderance in the Mediterr[anean]. Lord Salisbury is praised for his [far-seeing] and provident line of action, and the ... which has been shown by the British ... in the new mail service is described [as a] significant appreciation of his policy. It [does] not seem to occur to the writer that Salisbury did not construct the Canadian Pacific railroad and that the development of the new mail service to Japan is a long looked-for completion of the colonial [policy], which was indeed designed to serve [the E]mpire as well as Canada, but in the [prese]nt instance has no more to do with the [Egyp]tian question than with any other question which can be raised under the flag. If [th]e arguments which are cited for the ... case could be as easily disposed of, war [wou]ld be far off.

[Great] preparations are going on at Conservative headquarters in London for the [autum]n campaign. The demand for speakers [is] very great, and the supply, at all ... of enterprising and ambitious young [lea]ders, is equal to the demand. The ch[ief] of the leading men of the party will [be sev]erely taxed. Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland has been compelled to decline many pressing invitations, but even as [it is h]e will visit many parts of the United [Kingd]om during the autumn. Lord Salisbury's public appearances are also expected [to be] frequent and there is probably hardly [a mem]ber of the government from the highest to the lowest whose engagement list for [the c]ampaign is now already exceptionally [full.] The Liberal Unionists will be equally [active], and there is no doubt that both [wing]s of the Ministerialist party will make [a des]perate struggle during the next few [month]s to regain the ground they have lost. [Every]thing would seem to indicate that the [comin]g fall campaign, which begins early in [Octob]er, is to be the final campaign before [the ge]neral election, and it is impossible to ... that if the Ministerialists believe as [a res]ult of their efforts that they have [regaine]d ground in the constituencies, the [gener]al elections will be precipitated. It can [be state]d upon direct information that some of [the C]onservatives in London have been [urge]d from head centers that the parties be [prepa]red before the expiration of the recess [to put] forth all their energies in making up [their] supporters in the constituencies.

[The] report of the Indian leprosy commission, which is awaited with much interest in [profes]sional circles throughout the civilized [world], will be given to the public next week. [By the] middle of August the general outlines [of the] report and conclusions of the commission were settled by them at Simla, and ... Railes and Buckmaster left shortly [for E]ngland, Dr. Kauthack remaining [at] Simla to complete the report. The [memb]ers, including one that has since died, [were u]nanimous in their opinions on the [dispu]ted point as to the propagation of [lepros]y by infection or contagion, but the reports which have been circulated as to the [natu]re of their conclusions are quite unan[thorized].

[Arra]ngements are now complete for the ... excursion to the World's Fair at [Chica]go. The party, which will include [one] hundred and fifty men and women, ... mechanics and board ... will [go] straight to New York. A day will be [spent] in Philadelphia and a day in Washington, and there will be a week's stay in Chicago. The return journey will be made [throug]h Buffalo, with a visit to Niagara falls, ... one Canadian city, probably [Toron]to, will be visited. And from here the [party] will move on to Albany, whence a ... river steamer will be chartered to [New] York. The whole cost of the trip, [which] will occupy from five to six weeks, [will b]e twenty guineas to each person.

[Brit]ish newspapers are very much unsettled in their references to the Chinese trouble [and i]n giving opinions as to what should be [done b]y the British government. However, [the fee]ling is growing that something must [be don]e. It is believed that if any further [outbre]aks occur, England will send a number of light draft gunboats, which are now ... on the river in Burmah, which will be [able to] navigate the Yellow river and are sufficiently formidable to awe the inhabitants [of the] treaty ports. Besides this it is likely [that in] case of hostilities it will be found [practic]able to impress into the service light ... steamers, equipping them with ... guns. These could really be more ... under the peculiar conditions of ... water than large men of war.

[The] dock strike grows in proportion and ... now out. There is a prospect that the dockers' union will make a demand upon the lightermen's union ... to make strike in [symp]athy with the dockers. To-morrow a [mee]ting will be held in Victoria Park [which] promises to be a big affair. Burns, and Tallott, beside a host of lesser [lights] in the labor world, will address the [meetin]g. It is expected that another row [will occ]ur at Eastbourne to-morrow, as the [Salvat]ion Army officials have announced [their in]tention to disregard the orders of the [a]uthorities and indulge in their usual ... Street fights between the Salvationists and the roughs of Eastbourne have been [going on] all summer and the local authorities [seem] utterly incapable to preserve order. [It] is as if the home government would [have] to take a hand in the affair before the ... outbreaks are finished.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

[Kni]ght's new cotton mill at Tildesley, Bol[ton, b]urned.

[Ther]e were persistent rumors that the ... will ... will be compromised out of ...

[Accord]ing to the recent census the city of [Rio d]e Janeiro, Brazil, has a population of ..., of whom 255,703 can read and write.

[At] the close of business the [treasu]ry department had continued $...,... [four] and a half per cent. bonds and ... $17,508,250.

[Gover]nor Pattison of Pennsylvania is[sued a] proclamation calling an extra session [of the] senate on Oct. 13, to investigate the [scand]al arising out of the arrest of John [Bardsl]ey under the section to the constitution [provid]ing for the removal of certain elective [officer]s on the address of two thirds of the ...

... Childs, J. C. Denney, Peyton, Burt ... F. A. Hart. The delegates from Fal[con] reported that they had received their ... but that they had inadvertently ... behind; the committee recommended that they be seated. From the fifth ... this city Mr. Alex. Koehler had been ... as it turned out to be not a resi[dent] ... he had given Mr. B. A. P. ... a proxy. The other delegates from ... consented Mr. Eaton and the committee ... the matter to the convention.

... of Mr. Childs the report of the ... was amended so as to recommend [the seati]ng of Mr. Eaton, and it was adopt[ed with] the other recommendations.

... appointed as a committee on [permane]nt organization and order of business ... Hudson, S. H. Kinsley, E. C. ... Faulkner and Frank Cotton. ... then 12 o'clock it was decided ... until one o'clock for lunch.

... twenty minutes after two Chairman ... vigorously plied the gavel and call... convention to order.—The committee on [perma]nent organization reported in favor of [ma]king the temporary organization permanent and reported an order of business which [pro]vided for making nominations first and then introducing resolutions. Mr. J. C. ... of Green Mountain Falls was at once on his feet. He thought that the resolutions should be introduced and disposed of ... sort of platform on which the party [nomi]nations might stand. A ... talk and it was ...

...te war and cited by saying out for men like Captain Saxton the Republican party might have never grown to success.

Huston Miller of Falcon made the next speech. He was a little mixed but succeeded in nominating Mr. E. E. Mills of Falcon.

George B. Petty arose and simply stated the fact that Mr. A. B. Brisbin was a candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Boynton of Manitou made a very business like speech in nominating Frank Bowers for sheriff. He urged the claims of Manitou for a place on the ticket. He spoke of Mr. Bowers' sterling qualities as a good Republican, a good officer and a diligent ... The nominations were good, he said, but Manitou wanted recognition. Mr. Bowers' nomination was seconded on behalf of Fountain and all the mountain districts and the convention proceeded to the first and only ballot. Bowers got ..., Saxton 10, Mills 4 and Brisbin 3.

Bowers' nomination was made unanimous by a rousing viva voce vote on motion of Mr. E. E. Mills, the candidate from Falcon.

All through the early part of the convention the three candidates for county superintendent of schools and their friends had been busy talking to delegates and the election of a candidate being called for redoubled their activity. A. L. Humphrey of Colorado City stated the claims of Mr. Jackson for a place on the ticket and the ... of Colorado City to ... at least one candidate. ...

Bailey	13	14	0	0
Patterson	35	21	3	0
H. L. Brown	40	21	1	0
Scott	30	30	1	0

BASEBALL.

National League.

BOSTON-PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—In the face of a score of 3 to 2 against them at the end of the second inning, the home team by clever all-round playing got a lead of two runs in the fourth which they held to the finish. The play at times was quite rocky on both sides, but nevertheless it was an interesting and hard fought game. Score: Boston 8, Philadelphia ...

CHICAGO-PITTSBURG.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—To-day's game was another one of kicks and quarrels. It was evident that yesterday's affair yet rankled more or less. Umpire McQuaid on the one hand, and players Miller and Reilley on the other, grasped at the slightest provocation to make trouble. McQuaid vented his spite on the Pittsburg team in general and Miller and Reilley lost no opportunity to resort to open trickery. While Carroll was running from second home, Reilley, at third, deliberately threw his arms around the runner, for which he was promptly sent to the bench. Miller had hit a pop fly which Anson went after. Just as he got under the ball Miller ... off his glove and threw it at the old man. McQuaid thereupon sent the offender ... to McGunnigle's ...

Augustin Daly has secured its exclusive rights. The poet Laurente's play is a three act comedy, with parts specially designed for Ada Rehan, John Drew and James Lewis. It will not be printed until after it has received its first public representation, which will take place in New York during the coming winter.

A Romantic Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—A romantic story comes from the Pacific ... in the South Pacific. William Gibson has just returned from there and says that Samuel Harris 25 years old, who was born and reared here and has been for two years in the islands has married the daughter of King Tokolaia and has been made prime minister.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$1,775,...
Deposits, decrease	1,315,...
Circulation, increase	...,...

The banks now hold $4,007,125 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

Lake County Convention.

LEADVILLE, Sept. 26.—The Republican county convention to-day nominated A. S. Crawford for sheriff; John R. Champion, clerk and recorder; Mike Egan, treasurer, and John Alfred, assessor.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—For Colorado: Local showers; variable winds, ... Sunday morning.

in Egypt. An uneasy feeling has been created at the British foreign office by this news, but in view of the entente between Russia and France it is well received at Berlin and Vienna, as it is well understood ... both the latter powers that such a step will force England to take active part in the question. Russia embroiled with England would be unable to pursue the plans hostile to Austrian interests which she is establishing, the extremely alarmist politicians of Vienna and the central European powers might stand quietly by until they saw their way to interfere with advantage to themselves. Lord Salisbury refused to see in the Dardanelles incident anything inimical to the interests of England, and his views were very liberal regarding the latitude which may be permitted to Russia in respect to Turkey so long as England keeps her foothold in Egypt.

Since it has been determined that Egypt is the point at which the war scare is to come to a head, reference to Egypt is detected in everything and the continental ... the mails from Yokohama a clear proof that Lord Salisbury is uncertain of his position on the Suez canal and has been developing the western route in view of the day when he may find himself forced to ... Egypt. The interest of the achievement lies almost entirely, from this point of view, in the significance ... of the attitude of the British for ...

... Harmon, a woman of rather loose character, living near Mentor, Ind., was taken from her bed last night, tied to a tree and whipped on the bare back with hickory switches by a mob of White Caps. When the woman was untied it was found she was nearly dead from pain and loss of blood.

A band of armed men invaded the little village of San Antone, Mo., and looted the postoffice and a number of stores. The stuff taken, which comprised the entire stock in trade of every merchant in the village must have been loaded into wagons and driven into the deep woods surrounding the place.

Colonel Robles, of the Fifth infantry, Mexican army, stationed at Matamoras, has been arrested by order of the commanding general. In company with General Corlin, who is also under arrest, he will be sent to Vera Cruz, for trial. The arrest of Colonel Robles is supposed to be in connection with the late revolutionary movement.

Perfume Instead of Fumigate.

The practice of fumigating a room by burning pastiles, powders or other substances that emit a smoke is condemned by a doctor, who advises in their stead the pouring of eau de cologne or vinegar upon a heated shovel, or the using of a sprayer, first charged with fresh water and then fragrant waters, recommending especially those that contain turpentine, extract of pine, etc.—New York Post.

The ...

Young Lady (familiar with museum collections)—What are those South Sea Island slaughter clubs for?

Dealer (blandly)—They are ... Vi... —New York W...ly.

M. I. DeCOURSEY, Real Estate Agent!

AGENT FOR SALE OF LOTS IN

Parrish's Addition, West End Addition, D. Russ Wood Addition, Beacon Hill Addition, Walnut Addition, Orrin's Addition, Roswell Addition, Loomis' Addition, Broadmoor, Nob Hill, Calvert Heights, Colorado City, Manitou, La Vergne, North End Addition, Edwards Addition.

A lovely Country Estate near town.
The best Corner Lots in the City.
The best Business Lots in the City.

I have some great bargains, both large and small.
I have houses for rent and for sale. I have money to loan.
I can effect Insurance in the best companies at the best rates.

Office 12½ South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

No Penny and Nickel Racket,
But Hard Knockers, Read!!

Excelsior Mattresses	$1 50
Wool Top Mattresses	2 00
Wool Mattresses	2 50
Spiral Springs	1 00
Woven Wire Springs	1 50
Genuine Solid Oak Cane Seat Chairs	90
Genuine Solid Oak Cane Seat and Cane Back Rockers	1 50
Genuine Solid Oak Center Tables	1 50
Beds, any finish	1 50
Suits, any finish	12 50
Bed Lounges, Oak frame	7 00
Chenille Covered Lounges	8 50
Platform Spring Rockers	2 50
Antique Oak Book Cases	6 00
Antique Oak Folding Beds	20 00

FAIRLEY BROTHERS

No. 23 South Tejon Street.

DUNLAP & CO.
CELEBRATED HATS
Fifth Avenue, New York.
The Best $4 Hat Made.
The Best $3 Hat Made.
Our Hats Wear Well. Our Hats Keep Their Color.
C. E. EVANS & CO.,
30 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Houses To Rent.
ANDERSON & KELLOGG,
WYNKOOP & IRVINE
Real Estate, Insurance ...
FURNISHED HOUSES. UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

New Styles of Furs
AT
... MUSEUM
It will pay you to examine his styles and prices.

Edward Ferris.

104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

FOR SALE.

I offer choice Business Properties.
I offer choice Residence Properties in all parts of the City.
I offer choice Unimproved Properties,
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST,
Among which are many desirable Bargains. Anyone wishing to invest should not fail to give me a call.

SPECIALTIES.

Best Corner on Cascade avenue, 125x190 feet, pays 7 per cent. Will ... in near future at 50 per cent. profit.
No. 8 and 10 room modern houses; all conveniences; literally at ... than.
Come and buy while business is dull, prices will surely advance soon.

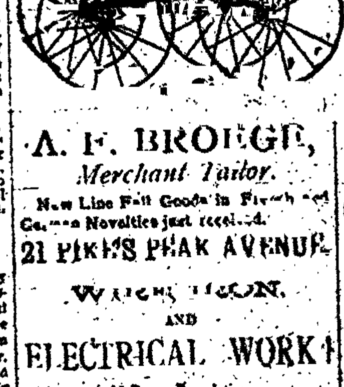
Money to Loan.

I have now, and will have in the next 30 days $50,000 to loan in sums of from $500 to $5,000 at reasonable rates.

Houses For Rent Furnished and Unfurnished.

Apply to *EDWARD FERRIS,*
104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

WALL, PURSEL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
... AND STODDARD 4 SPRING WAGONS.



Columbus Buggy Co.
Buggies and Carriages.
Old Hickory Wagons.
Road Carts.
Moyer Banner Wagon.
... North Tejon Street.

A. F. BROEGE,
Merchant Tailor.
New Line Fall Goods in French and German Novelties just received.
21 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

... AND
ELECTRICAL WORK
Of Every Description.
...
HASSELL & TALCOTT.

THOS. GOUGH, JR.

Oysters and Short Orders.

Ice Cream and Ices of all descriptions.
... Cakes ...
Special attention ... and Weddings.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1891.

Attention is called to the statement of Mr. John Orchard which appears elsewhere in this paper.

Rev. C. H. Green will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church morning and evening to-morrow.

Mrs. McWilliams will have an opening of fall and winter millinery at 128 East Pike's Peak avenue on Monday next.

Mr. Charles Misner and Miss Minnie Lip-comb, both of Roswell, were married by Rev. Ira G. Sprague Thursday.

Unless there is a marked improvement in the weather, no miniature yacht races will be held at Prospect lake this afternoon.

The painters have finished laying gold leaf in the opera house and are now at work in the hall, which will be entirely re-decorated.

Water-commissioner Frost is going right to work to lower the pipe on the mesa left bare by the grading of the boulevard before cold weather sets in.

Mr. H. C. Shimp has been chewing his pencil's end for the past two or three days and the result of his cogitations is shown in his new ad. in another column.

An election of the college military company was held yesterday noon and the following officers were elected: Captain, Geo. Goodale; first lieutenant, G. Smith; second lieutenant, C. P. Link.

Hereafter two policemen in uniform will be detailed to every performance in the opera house. One in the gallery to preserve order and the other out in front to help ladies out of carriages and to keep the crowd in order.

A new arrangement by which the workmen in the Midland shops in Colorado city work eight hours a day for eight hours pay has gone into effect. The workmen do not like the latter clause of the arrangement.

At the First Congregational church, on the corner of St. Vrain and Tejon streets, the pastor, Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, will preach both morning and evening, to-morrow. Morning service will be at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7:30.

The fire department is endeavoring to have a new fire hydrant placed at the corner of Vermijo and Sahwatch streets for the better protection of the ice plant, the Lincoln school, and the warehouses and other buildings in that vicinity.

The Colorado City delegation to the county convention have established Jackson headquarters in rooms 49 and 50 on the fourth floor of the Hagerman block. A big sign on the north side of the building, by the main entrance, invites the friends of Mr. Jackson's boom to join them.

Three young men who were acting rather suspiciously were picked up by the police yesterday afternoon and found to be armed with revolvers. They were each fined $15 and costs for carrying concealed weapons. One of them had $16 and paid his penalty, but the others are in the city jail.

The reception for the students of the college, to be given from 8 to 10 o'clock this evening in the boys' dormitory under the auspices of the college Y. M. C. A., is for the young ladies of the college as well as for the students of the other sex. It is hoped that all the college students will be present.

The Blackstone and County club ball nines will play a game of baseball on the Broadmoor grounds at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Country club nine will consist of the following: Wooley, catcher; Waterman, pitcher; Scott, first base; Hallowell, second base; Ferris, third base; Edsall, short stop; Hayden, right field; Vidler, center field; King, left field.

Next Friday, Oct. 2, Under-sheriff Brisbin will sell at public auction at Wooley & Van Vechten's warehouse on South Cascade avenue, all the wall paper, paint and brushes comprised in the stock of the firm of Sabin & Gazin, which recently failed. The stock will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and those who want paints, etc., would do well to be on hand.

The school board will probably arrange at its meeting next Tuesday to advertise for bids for erecting the new High school building on the triangle on Cheyenne and Platte avenues and Weber street. The plans have been somewhat modified by reducing the dimensions of some of the large rooms inside, but the tower and the other handsome architectural features of the outside will be retained.

The work of clearing out the Lake Moraine basin is doing nicely and the McShane ditch and Beaver creek pipe line will be turned on full force in about a week. Owing to the lack of funds the water committee has decided not to riprap the outer face of the dam as one man with a shovel can repair a week's damages from the weather in ten minutes. Four inches of snow lies on the ground at the lake.

County superintendent of schools Berrey brought to THE GAZETTE office yesterday a sample of some of scarlet field corn grown by a Mr. Zimmerman, three miles below Peyton, in this county. The corn has stalks about four feet high and bears numerous large ears filled with plump kernels whose intense crimson would be delightful at a husking bee. Mr. Zimmerman sent also some fine specimens of potatoes, which are large, smooth and perfect in every respect. Both corn and potatoes were grown without irrigation.

One of the strongest attractions booked at the opera house this season are the popular comedians Evans and Hoey in "A Parlor Match." They will give two performances, being booked for next Friday and Saturday evenings. Their company this season is the strongest and most expensive they have ever had. It includes the celebrated Sevy Sisters from England, said to be the handsomest women on the American stage. Mr. Cook, their advance agent, is in the city arranging for their appearance. They will, no doubt, draw good houses.

Deputy-county-surveyor Delos Durfee yesterday completed the survey for the extension of the Bear creek toll road from Rosemont park to Cripple Creek, and it will be graded as soon as possible. A gang of men is still at work blasting bowlders out of the way and putting the road in first-class shape. The toll schedule on the road has been made very low and is as follows: To "Jones'" or Rosemont park, 25 cents for each person and no charge for the vehicle; to Seven Lakes, 50 cents for each person and 75 cents for the vehicle, including the driver, and 50 cents for each person horseback; ten cents for each head of loose stock or for each pedestrian.

For some time past the Republic Printing company has been considerably hampered in its business by the lack of machinery and motive power sufficient to the demands of the business. The owners, therefore, decided to spend some $5,000 in this line and the new machinery is now being put in place. Two new cylinder presses have been purchased. One, a Campbell "oscillator" of the latest patent, will be used for running off The Republic and Telegraph; the other, a two revolution book press, will be used for fine job work and pamphlets. The old water motors will be retained for use in case of an emergency, but a new five horse power Eddy electric motor has been set up in the basement. This will be actuated by the current of the electric railway system.

Mr. Charles H. Fairall of Cheyenne Wells has been in the city for a couple of days looking after his interests as a candidate for the district attorneyship. Of the candidates outside of El Paso county he is decidedly in the lead, and if the district convention decides that this county should not have the nomination, Mr. Fairall is pretty likely to prove a winner. Although a young man he has already won an enviable reputation both for character and ability and wherever known has many friends who would be pleased with his advancement.

Colorado City Post No. 48, G. A. R., will hold a "box social" at their hall next Tuesday evening and they have invited the Grand Army post and Woman's Relief Corps of this city to join them on that occasion.

Rev. J. P. Lucas will speak at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association to-morrow afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Subject: "Equipment for Successful Service." All young men are cordially invited.

Cleveland's Big City Show.

An exchange in speaking of the minstrel company which will be at the opera house Monday evening, says: Cleveland's Consolidated minstrels, a merry company of corkers, many of whom are stars in the minstrel firmament, took possession of the Park theatre Monday night, and at once got down to work in a manner that convinced the convulsed audience that they are setting a pretty lively pace for their rivals in the business, and that for new specialties, jokes and novelties [illegible] they keep a movin' and are right up to date. This show has no use for antiquated or disinterred jokes, nor do they pack them away in motheline for use the following season. There is no camphor on their fare expenditure. Whenever a Clevelandite [illegible] a joke he made a safe hit, and the doubles and the bell-ringers and boniers Monday night came in rapid and bewildering profusion. W. S. Cleveland has got together some burnt cork comedians that should make his bank book a large and exceedingly pleasant thing to have about the house.

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 21, 1891.

In pursuance of the action of the Democratic county central committee a convention of the Democratic party of El Paso county is hereby called to meet in Court House hall in Colorado Springs, on Monday, the 28th day of September, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled by the people of said county at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, 1891, as follows:

One County Clerk.
One County Treasurer.
One County Commissioner.
One County Assessor.
One Sheriff.
One County Superintendent of Schools.
One County Surveyor.
One County Coroner.

Also for the purpose of selecting thirteen delegates to represent said county at the Democratic state convention to be held in Denver, on Sept. 29, 1891, to nominate candidates for the state offices in accordance with the call for said state convention; and to select thirteen delegates to represent said county at the Fourth judicial district convention to be called hereafter; also to select a member of the congressional committee for the Second congressional district of the state; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention.

WM. STRICKLER, Chairman.
B. A. MEYER, Secretary.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers.
No. 7 Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16.

To my patrons:
I have retired from dental practice, and take pleasure in recommending to my patients, Dr. Henry B. Hayden, in whose professional ability I have unlimited confidence.
Signed, JOHN GRANNIS.
Sept. 19th, 1891.

DR. HENRY B. HAYDEN
DENTIST.
Rooms 33, 34, 35 Hagerman Block.

CLEANLINESS NEXT TO GODLINESS.
All practical housekeepers should have their feather beds and pillows renovated as they cannot do this themselves.

Clean feather beds and pillows are conducive to health. Don't fail to take advantage of the opportunity of having your feathers cleaned and made better than new, (see our process,) No. 5 Pike's Peak avenue.

DR. E. J. HADFIELD, northeast corner Nevada and Pike's Peak avenues.

Artistic! H. S. Poley & Co's. "Aristo" Photos.

ART CLASSES.
Miss Warner has reopened her studio at 113 E. Willamette avenue, and will receive pupils in drawing, water-colors and china painting.

Now as well as old feathers need cleaning.

To buy or sell stocks or interests in Aspen mines write S. Clark Wheeler, Aspen, Colorado.

THE CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.
First class in every respect. Hot meals, oysters and waffles; open every night till 12 o'clock; Hagerman block.

See LENNOX'S ad.

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

MALLOCH & PIERCE,
STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.
ROOM 31, BANK BUILDING.

FINEST Photographic portraits at Clinton's, 20 Pike's Peak avenue. Fine stationery, choice confectionery, Colorado views and Flower books, latest novels.

READ THIS.
The people will find that they can save money by buying their shoes from Vorhes Bros., who are leaders in low prices, and for a short time will give away every tenth pair of shoes sold. Nothing will be counted which does not exceed $1 in price.

REMOVED.
Duncan's Music store to 217 W. Huerfano St. Pianos and organs for sale and for rent.

THE NATIONAL STEAM FEATHER RENOVATING COMPANY, No. 5 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.
Takes pleasure in presenting the names of the following parties who will bear testimony to the excellent work done for them:
Mrs. Dr. E. C. Kimball, Mrs. W. M. Hatch, Mrs. Dr. C. T. Gardner, Mrs. E. C. Bertlett, Mrs. Dr. J. M. Workman, Mrs. H. H. Edwards, Mrs. Dr. D. L. Childs, The De La Vergne Furniture Co., Mrs. J. D. Duncan, Mrs. O. M. Thayre, Dr. Helen T. Myers, Mrs. A. A. McIntyre, Mrs. C. A. Koyal, Mrs. Mathew Kennedy, The Franklin Furniture Co., Mrs. E. I. Barnes, Miss E. Church.
Remember this opportunity will never [illegible] you again. Therefore don't fail [to take] advantage of it, as our stay is for a sh[ort time] only.

ASPEN SHORT LINE RAILWAY CO[MPANY]
New York, September [illegible]
The annual meeting of the stockho[lders of] The Aspen Short Line Railway company [for the] election of directors and for the transa[ction of] such other business as may properly c[ome be]fore such meeting, will be held at the [office of] the company at Colorado Springs, Colo[rado, at] twelve o'clock noon on Monday, Novem[ber] 1891.
The stock transfer books will be clo[sed at] o'clock p. m. on October 20th, 1891, and w[ill re]main closed until three days after the final [ad]journment of said meeting.
OSCAR BU[illegible]
Sec[retary].

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
And Kindergarten. Address
MISS L. WICKARD, 719 N. Casca[de]

Vorhes Bros., to advertise their [shoe] business, will give every tenth pair [of shoes] sold each day to their customers.

Artistic! H. S. Poley & Co's. "Aristo" [Photos].

W. A. Davis, Undertaking, 114 N. Tej[on].

Morgan & Headley, Leading Photo[graphers].

Cleaning and Dyeing, 110 North Tej[on].

BENEFIT FOR COLORADO BEG[illegible]
On and after Sept. 17th, the Pike's [Peak] [Car]riage Line will carry passengers from [illegible] or Cascade to Pike's Peak and return[.] Stages leave Manitou 7:35 a. m. and 8:20 a. m. Secure your seats at Antler[s] or our office in Manitou.
HUNDLEY & CAR[illegible]
Pro[prietors].

Remove all cause of disease by ha[ving your] feather beds and pillows cleaned.

Special Sale of Parlor Goods at L[ennox's].

"THE PRIDE OF THE EART[H]"
THE LATEST SINGER SEWING M[ACHINE]
127 EAST HUERFANO.

See ASHBY'S special pattern [SOU]VENIR SPOONS, Seven Fal[ls], House, Balance Rock, etc., etc. A[lso] of Axis Cut Pebble lenses. They are [the] best the best and coolest to the eye. ASHBY, Optician.

CLINTON—Photographer, remov[ed to] Pike's Peak avenue. Choice stock [of stationery,] confectionery, Colorado Views & books.

OPERA HOU[SE]
Monday, Sept. [28]
The Big City Show.
Everything
[illegible]
CLEVELAND
Consolidated
THE EIFFEL TOW[ER]
OF
MINSTRELS
Positively the Large[st,] most Original and onl[y] Legitimate Organi[zation] of the kind in the World.
Gorgeous Fashionable Street [Parade]
See the Outing of Swell[s]
POPULAR PRIC[ES]
Reserved Seats on sale at the [illegible] Santa Fe ticket office, Opera House.

OPENIN[G]
Fall and Wint[er]
Milline[ry]
Monday and Tuesday, Sept. [illegible]
MISS C. A. BACHEL[illegible]
106 Pike's Pea[k]

MRS M. A. BIS[illegible]
Kiowa, west of Casca[de], block north of Antle[rs].
Board and Room, $8 to $12 per w[eek]. Two in a room $5 each.

HUGH[ES]
110 Pike's Peak Ave., Midla[nd]
The only Fancy Grocer in t[he city] makes a specialty of
TEAS AND COF[FEES]
Armour's Star Sp[illegible]
Hams and Breakfast [Bacon]
Thornton's Celeb[rated]
O. T. BUTTER.
Also
B. S. B[illegible]
Will call for Orders when [illegible]
TELEPHONE 8[illegible]

INFORMAL OPE[NING]
OF
Fall and Winter Millinery
AT
Mrs. J. S. McWilliams' Millinery Parlors,
SEPTEMBER 28 and 29.
No. 128 East Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE OR RENT ON THE DIVIDE.
Forty miles from Colorado Springs, on line of Ft. Worth railroad, a ranch of 840 acres, or 400 only, if preferred; 10 acres irrigated land, 40 acres ploughed upland, 6 tons native hay, two small houses, and sheds for cattle. Attractive surroundings. Apply to
HENRY LEB. WILLS,
Gazette Building.

NEW STYLES MILLINERY
For Fall and Winter.
Prices Very Low.
Chicago Store, KIOWA STREET P. ERICKSON.

W. H. McIntyre,
Fire Insurance,
Represents the following Safe, Fi[nanci]ally Established and Reliable Companies:
Assets.

NECKWEAR!
Now.

No. 9 S. Tejon St. MATTHEW KENNEDY No. 9 S. Tejon St.
Real Estate + Insurance!
FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED. House of 10 large rooms [illegible]
FOR RENT—FURNISHED. Very desirable 7 room house [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
McMahon & Moffatt.
Tailors of the very first water. Prices that are a marvel of cheapness when the quality of the goods is considered.
Call and see us at 17 N. Tejon, Opposite Opera House.

COOL WEATHER
Will soon be here, and
PARLOR GOODS
Will be in demand. I have made room for an elegant line on my
FIRST FLOOR
And for a short time everything will be offered at
20 Per Cent Discount.
Stock Large! Designs New and Elegant!
All prices marked in plain figures.
114 and 116 Pike's Peak Ave. JOHN LENNOX.

H. C. SHIMP,
Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,
15 North Tejon Street.

R. E. PERKINS.
Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain.
Best in the City.
Prompt Delivery.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
14 East Huerfano Street.

WHO SAYS
That they are not doing a 'Penny and Nickel Racket.'
Don't let them deceive you. Shoddy goods are dear at any price. Examine our goods and get prices before you buy.
J. I. FRANKLIN.

[illegible] plete with all modern conveniences; they are the cheapest and most desirable residences in Colorado Springs at the prices asked.

Apply to Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak avenue. Only a small amount of cash necessary; keys at my office.

EDWARD FERRIS,
104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
El Paso County Bank,
CAPITAL PAID IN $100,000
SURPLUS 30,000
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier,
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.
MEMBERS OF THE FIRM:
W. S. JACKSON. C. H. WHITE. J. H. BARLOW.

B. H. Holden, President. Geo. De La Vergne, Vice Pres. David Heron, Cashier.
The Exchange National Bank
CAPITAL, $100,000.
DIRECTORS:
F. E. Dow, W. S. Nichols, Geo. De La Vergne, N. G. Johnson, D. M. Holden, A. L. Lawton, D. Heron, E. H. Field, J. A. Himebaugh, Geo. H. Case, A. S. Holbrook.

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REPUBLICANS

Should honestly approve, and loyally support the ticket which was nominated at yesterday's convention.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

TAX SALE LIST.

The list of lands offered for sale in El Paso county is now running in the Weekly Gazette, published Saturdays.

NUMBER 4191. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1891.---EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUR TICKET.

Two Harmonious Conventions Held Yesterday.

FRANK BOWERS FOR SHERIFF.

Cochran for District Attorney, Woodbury for Commissioner, Irvine for Assessor, Jackson for Superintendent of Schools.

The Republicans of El Paso county and the Fourth judicial district selected candidates for the coming elections, yesterday. The following is the ticket which Republicans will vote for:

For District Attorney,
JOHN COCHRAN.

For County Clerk,
F. W. HOWBERT.

For County Treasurer,
H. C. McCREERY.

For County Commissioner,
J. C. WOODBURY.

For County Assessor,
M. B. IRVINE,

For Sheriff,
W. F. BOWERS.

For Superintendent of Schools,
J. P. JACKSON.

For Surveyor,
DELOS DURFEE.

For Coroner,
W. D. MARLOW.

As early as half past nine yesterday morning, the turbulent stone sidewalk which runs along the north side of the county buildings was covered with men, all talking at once. In every doorway candidates and their friends were button-holing delegates and urging their claims. The crowd grew denser every minute and by ten o'clock nearly the entire county convention was present. Ten o'clock was the time for which the convention was called and at this hour Secretary Brisbin of the county central committee endeavored to call the delegates up into the district court room. By pounding on the side of the building, ringing a bell in the hallway and sending out men to act as "shoolers," the mass of humanity was persuaded to flow up the stairs and into the court room.

At twenty-five minutes after ten Chairman C. E. Noble called the meeting to order and the call was read.

Mr. H. C. Childs of Woodland Park then arose, and in a neat speech, nominated Mr. W. M. Baldwin for temporary chairman. The nomination was received with a murmur of approval and was seconded on behalf of the delegations from Green Mountain Falls, the Divide, Florissant, Fountain and Manitou. Mr. Baldwin was then elected unanimously and took the chair amid cries of "speech," "speech." Mr. Baldwin said that if he was made the permanent chairman he would give them a speech and he then called for a nomination for a temporary secretary. Mr. A. D. Brisbin was nominated and elected without opposition.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Bolton the chair appointed a committee of credentials, and he named David Spielman, W. C. Munsell and W. S. Boynton, as its members. The convention took a recess while the committee was getting ready to report, and the buttonholing and political dickering on the sidewalk, in the hall and in the corners of the rooms, recommenced.

At ten minutes after eleven the convention was again called to order. Mr. Childs of Woodland Park again arose and created a little stir by stating that he understood that Mr. Brisbin, the temporary secretary, was not a delegate to the convention. He thought that that office should be held by a member of the convention and he nominated Mr. L. W. Cunningham of Colorado City, for that office. Judge S. H. Kinsley thought that by a resolution adopted two years ago, the secretary of the county central committee was ex-officio the secretary of the convention. Mr. S. M. Hudson of Eastonville thought that Mr. Kinsley had stated the resolution conversely, the fact being that it made the secretary of the convention ex-officio the secretary of the committee. Mr. Brisbin at this point arose and smilingly resigned to avoid further waste of time in discussion and Mr. Cunningham was unanimously chosen to the position.

Mr. W. S. Boynton, secretary of the committee on credentials, read the report of the committee, seating the following delegates [illegible] Eastonville, S. M. Hudson, [illegible] Peabody; Table Rock, W. E. Meek, Charles Kirk; Monument, R. J. Gwillim, David Portis; Husted, J. B. Reynolds; Colorado City, A. L. Humphrey, J. D. Faulkner, C. H. McMaster, L. W. Cunningham, J. M. Jackson, Charles Stockbridge, C. D. Taylor, Alfred Green; Colorado Springs, ward 1, H. M. Blackmer, J. M. Dickey proxy for E. W. Davis, W. H. Goshen, E. W. Giddings, A. M. Ripley, W. C. Frost; ward 2, E. S. Bumstead, Thomas Doll, C. E. Durkee, R. H. Hosick, Henry Shank, J. D. O'Haire, W. S. Nichols, S. H. Kinsley, Delos Durfee; ward 3, J. M. Bolton, A. H. Whaite, C. W. Fairley, proxy for W. P. Fairley, J. F. Frucht, J. H. Boland, proxy for A. McGanch, A. B. Currie, F. W. Roberts; ward 4, Alvaro Hemenway, G. B. Perry, W. L. Bartlett, F. A. Mangold, W. M. Renning, S. A. Gard, proxy for F. M. Pearson, Paul Bernard; ward 5, M. A. Foster, F. A. Sperry, Geo. De La Vergne, F. G. Fisher, H. Barnes; ward 6, J. A. Leech, W. C. Munsell, C. H. Adams; Fountain, J. W. Patton, Charles Wright; El Paso, Frank Cotton; Woodland Park, W. M. Baldwin, proxy for J. H. Baldwin, Frank Scott; Florissant, Thos. Donnell, C. L. Wilson, J. C. Hutchins; Manitou, W. L. [illegible] proxy for H. H. Grafton, W. R. Doyle, [illegible] M. Elgrick, A. Cree, E. E. Nichols, C. H. [illegible]; Four Mile, not represented; [illegible], J. P. Conlogue; Calhan, J. R. Halloway; Templeton, A. J. Templeton, David Spielman; Falcon, F. T. Burns, John Murphy, Hutton Miller; Divide, H. W. Pring, W. W. Knowlton; Roswell, L. C. Dunn, [illegible] Taintor; Palmer Lake, E. C. Gard, John Gardner, proxy for J. [illegible] Manger; Green Mountain Falls, [illegible] Childs, J. C. Denney; Peyton, Bart [illegible], A. Hart. The delegates from Falcon reported that they had received their [illegible] that they had inadvertently [illegible] the committee recommended that they be seated. From the fifth [illegible] had been turned out to be not a resident [illegible] he had given Mr. B. A. P. [illegible] The other delegates from [illegible] Mr. Eaton and the committee [illegible] matter to the convention.

[illegible] Mr. Childs the report of the [illegible] so as to recommend [illegible] of Mr. Eaton, and it was adopted [illegible] other recommendations.

The [illegible] committee on [illegible] organization and order of business [illegible] Hudson, S. H. Kinsley, [illegible] Faulkner and Frank Cotton, [illegible] 12 o'clock it was decided [illegible] o'clock for lunch.

[illegible] minutes after two Chairman [illegible] plied the gavel and called [illegible] order. The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent and reported an order of business which provided for making nominations first and then introducing resolutions. Mr. J. C. Denny of Green Mountain Falls was at once on his feet. He thought that the resolutions should be introduced and disposed of [illegible] platform on which the party nominees might stand. [illegible] table and it was [illegible] resolutions come first. The following were then read to the convention, reported to a committee consisting of S. H. Kinsley, Chas. S. Adams and H. C. Childs, reported back to the convention and adopted.

Resolved, That we renew our demand upon the county commissioners, made one year ago, for better roads and bridges, and attention and avoidance of steam railroad crossings at grade. We endorse with satisfaction the adjustment of the tariff by the last congress, and we are especially pleased with the investing of the executive with the power to negotiate reciprocal commerce with other treaty powers. We declare for the coinage of both money metals on an equality.

Resolved, That the county central committee be, and they are hereby appointed a committee of this convention to nominate and certify to the county clerk of this county, all Republican candidates for precinct officers in the several precincts of this county.

Resolved, That said committee shall nominate to such precinct offices only such persons as may be duly authenticated to them as the choice of the Republican voters of their respective precincts.

Resolved, That said committee are hereby authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur by death, resignation or otherwise among the several nominees of this convention.

Resolved, That the Republican county central committee be and they hereby are authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in the nominations made by this convention, and to certify such nomination with the same effect as if originally made by this convention.

Resolved, That El Paso presents to the State Republican convention, to be held at Glenwood Springs, the name of the Hon. J. C. Helm for nomination to the office of judge of the supreme court. And be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from this county to the state convention be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for the Hon. J. C. Helm and use all honorable means to secure such nomination, and that no proxies be allowed, but that the delegation be, and it is hereby authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur on the delegation.

Nominations for county clerk were then in order. Mr. F. W. Howbert was nominated by a dozen voices and was made the candidate by acclamation.

The same course was followed in nominating Mr. H. C. McCreery for county treasurer.

The greatest fight of the day was on county commissioner and it came next. Nominations were called for and Mr. T. J. Fisher jumped to his feet and nominated Mr. J. C. Woodbury to succeed himself, saying that he was an old and tried Republican and a careful officer; ready to make necessary improvements, yet economical in the expenditure of the county's money.

Mr. H. C. Childs said that this was the most important nomination to be made by the convention. The subject of public highways and bridges was one in which every delegate must take a deep interest. Onlookers must know that there have been a great many criticisms as to the management of the roads. They had been told that motives of economy prevented the building of bridges and roads [illegible] convinced that the allegation was true. The commissioners were getting old and was it not worth while to introduce a little younger blood and let the patriarchs educate the younger man. He introduced the name of Albert Matthews as one who was well known as a young and enterprising business man.

Mr. Charles S. Adams said that his section of the city had within its borders a man, not too old nor yet too young. His name was J. E. Davidson and they felt that he was especially fitted to hold the office, as he had been in all parts of the county from the plains to the snow line. He was under no obligations to any corporation but will serve the county only.

A member of the Fountain delegation arose and said that Fountain placed the name of F. L. Rouse before the convention.

It was decided to proceed by an informal ballot and an assistant clerk was appointed to help count. After A. B. Currie, C. H. Adams and F. A. Mangold had declined W. C. Munsell was prevailed upon to act. F. S. Bumstead, A. Cree, J. E. Reynolds and Charles Stockbridge were appointed tellers.

The first ballot resulted, Woodbury 36, Davidson 11, Rouse 13, Matthews 24. Second ballot, Woodbury 41, Davidson 10, Rouse 3, Matthews 22. Mr. Adams then withdrew Mr. Davidson's name and requested his supporters to vote for Mr. Matthews. Mr. Rouse's name was also withdrawn. The next ballot resulted, Woodbury 45, Matthews 30, several not voting. Mr. Woodbury was declared the choice of the convention for Republican candidate for county commissioner. County commissioner Nichols moved that Mr. Woodbury's nomination be made unanimous and it was carried. Mr. Nichols then replied to some of the criticisms made in Mr. Childs' speech. He said that the old roads would probably run the county's affairs for one year more anyhow, and he would guarantee that they would put the roads in better shape than they had been for fifteen years. The last legislature had passed a law which put all the power in the hands of the county commissioners and now they would be able to do something. Mr. Woodbury was a good man as any. As to economy, the finances of the county were in far better shape than those of any other county in the state. When a man stultified the county commissioners as Mr. Childs had done, people should know why. The trouble with Mr. Childs was that he wanted a bridge at Green Mountain Falls. That was an incorporated town, and the county was not going to put any there. The bridge that the city has built was a perfect disgrace.

Mr. Childs arose and began a reply but it occurred to him that he had already talked the convention tired and he confined his remarks to saying that Mr. Nichols was wholly out of order and that he would answer him either through the public press or in some other way.

The nomination of an assessor was the next business, and W. E. Meek, of Table Rock, arose and placed in nomination a man whom, he said, no one could say was unfit, Mr. Ephraim T. Perkins. Thomas Donnell, of Florissant, with a few words of eulogy, placed the name of Mr. Milton B. Irvine before the convention. There was but one ballot taken and it resulted, Irvine 47, Perkins 33. Mr. Irvine's choice was then made unanimous.

In placing in nomination for sheriff Capt. Wm. Saxton, J. M. Bolton made a very eloquent speech. He spoke of Mr. Saxton's long service as senior deputy; one of the grandest principles in the land was the recognition of faithful service by promotion. He referred to Mr. Saxton's long service as an army officer in both the civil war and the Ute war and closed, by saying that for such like Captain Saxton the Republican party might have never grown to success.

Hutton Miller of Falcon made the next speech. He was a little mixed but succeeded in nominating Mr. F. E. Mills of Falcon.

George B. Perry arose and simply stated that [illegible] Mr. A. D. [illegible] candidate for the nomination.

W. S. Boynton of Manitou made a very business-like speech in nominating Frank Bowers for sheriff. He urged the claims of Manitou for a place on the ticket. He spoke of Mr. Bowers' sterling qualities as a good Republican, a good officer and a diligent workingman. The nominations were good, he said, but Manitou wanted recognition. Mr. Bowers' nomination was seconded on behalf of Fountain and all the mountain districts and the [illegible] to the first and only ballot. Bowers got 56 votes, Saxton 10, Mills 4 and Brisbin 3.

Bowers' nomination was made unanimous [illegible] vote rose on motion of Mr. F. E. Mills, the candidate from Falcon.

All through the early part of the convention the three candidates for county superintendent of schools, and their friends, had been busy talking to delegates and the election of a candidate being called for redoubled their activity. A. L. Humphrey of Colorado City stated the claims of Mr. Jackson for a place on the ticket and the right of Colorado City to name at least one [illegible] candidate. It was the first time [illegible]

AN EARTHQUAKE.

A Slight Shock in the Mississippi Valley.

NO DAMAGE REPORTED.

It Extended through Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. St. Louis Gets a Shaking. Many People Were Frightened.

St. Louis, Sept. 26, 10:15 p. m.—Three almost continuous vibrations of an earthquake oscillating from east to west were distinctly felt here.

Buildings facing the north and south were visibly affected by the shock. Watchmen in several of the tall buildings say they became alarmed and made all haste to reach the ground. At The Star Sayings the compositors who occupied the fifth floor left their cases and rushed panic stricken down the stairway into the street. At the opera houses the audiences rose as if to rush from the house. Only a few ran out. Throughout the city the police say that the people rushed from their homes in great alarm in scant attire. No damage to buildings is reported. It was not long after the shock before reports concerning the earthquake began flowing into the newspaper offices. It seems that the shock was very general and the vibrations were slow, but very noticeable and distinct. Several people were awakened from sleep, particularly in the west and rushed to the street in their night clothes. Among those who migrated from their beds were Governor Johnson and his family. Considerable crockery and glassware were demolished and it is reported that some wooden stables on the outskirts of town were toppled over.

FLORIA SHAKEN.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 26. Late tonight a severe earthquake shock was felt in this city [illegible] from the river.

Communication with outside towns brings information that the shock was felt in Bloomington, Jacksonville and other places. The train dispatcher at Logansport, Ind., says the shock was so violent there and at Vincennes, that people left their houses in fright as articles of furniture tumbled down. The air has cooled ten degrees since the disturbance but the sky is cloudless and there is no sign of rain.

IN OTHER TOWNS.

Dispatches from Jacksonville, Springfield, Durgoin, Greenville and Shelbyville, Ill., state that the shock was felt there. It lasted [illegible] property.

A special from Nokomis, Ill., says an earthquake shock was felt there this evening and was of forty seconds duration.

Another dispatch from Mascoutah, Ill., states that three shocks were felt there at 10:58 p. m.

At Evansville, Ind., an earthquake shock of five seconds duration was distinctly felt.

At Vincennes, Ind., a very perceptible shock of earthquake was reported at 11 o'clock, lasting fully thirty seconds and rousing people from their slumbers. The shake was also felt at Olney, Washington and various other places in this vicinity.

At Mount Vernon, Ill., an earthquake shock was felt at 10:50 p. m., lasting ten seconds. Many chimneys were shaken down and thrown on the roofs of residences. The ceiling and side walls of the Methodist church were badly damaged. No lives reported lost.

At Louisville, Ky., a slight shock of earthquake was felt at 10:52 p. m.

At Nashville, Tenn., a distinct shock of earthquake was felt at 10:58, especially on the east side of the river.

At Terre Haute, Ind., a distinct shock of earthquake was felt, lasting six seconds. Windows rattled, chandeliers swayed and many persons were nauseated by the undulations. The movement appeared to be from north to south.

International Cricket.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of England and the All-Philadelphia eleven was continued today. Between 15,000 and 20,000 persons witnessed the contest, by far the largest number of people that ever saw a cricket match in this country. The result of the day's playing was the completion of the Philadelphia first inning for 285, eleven less than the Englishmen made in their first inning. The visitors began their second inning and had scored eighty-four runs when stumps were drawn with a loss of two wickets. The fielding and throwing today was greatly admired. The work of the home team in the second inning was much better than their display of yesterday. The match which the Englishmen were to play in Baltimore on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week has been postponed until after the Boston match.

Lord Hawke says the game will be finished, and play will be resumed Monday.

Following is a summary of the day's play.

ALL PHILADELPHIAS—FIRST INNING.

W. Scott, run out	21
C. Coates, Jr., c Hewitt, b W. Brown	58
G. S. Patterson, b Woods	65
K. H. Bolen, c Wright, b Miller	23
G. T. Ralston, b W. Brown	12
P. D. Brown, c Ricketts, b Woods	14
S. Lawie Hornsby, b W. Brown	2
F. E. Brewster, run out	17
W. Beckle, run out	1
H. P. Bailey, b Woods	11
H. I. Brown, not out	11
Extras, b 10, l b 5, n b 11	29
Total	285

Runs at the fall of each wicket, 42, 61, 129, 161, 195, 207, 230, 238, 253, 285.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Names.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Woods	175	67	11	3
Hornsby	30	21	1	0
Miller	30	26	1	1
W. Brown	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Hillard	40	11	3	0

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND—SECOND INNING.

K. H. Key, b H. I. Brown	[illegible]
H. T. Hewitt, b H. I. Brown	49
Lord Hawke, not out	18
G. W. Ricketts, not out	1
Extras, b 8, n b 1	9
Total	84

Runs at the fall of each wicket, 31, 53.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Names.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Bailey	45	10	0	0
Patterson	35	21	0	0
H. I. Brown	40	21	1	2
Scott	20	20	1	0

BASEBALL.

National League.

BOSTON-PHILADELPHIA.

Boston, Sept. 26.—In the face of a score of 5 to 2 against them at the end of the second inning, the home team by clever all-round playing got a lead of two runs in the fourth which they held to the finish. The play at times was quite rocky on both sides, but nevertheless it was an interesting and hard fought game. Score: Boston 8, Philadelphia 6.

CHICAGO-PITTSBURG.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Today's game was another one of kicks and quarrels. It was evident that yesterday's affair yet rankled more or less. Umpire McQuaid on the one hand, and players Miller and Reilley on the other, quarreled at the slightest provocation to make trouble. McQuaid vented his spite on the Pittsburg team in general and Miller and Reilley lost no opportunity to resort to hard kickers. While Carroll was running from second home, Reilley at third, deliberately threw his arms around the runner, for which he was promptly sent to the bench. Miller had hit a pop fly which threw a ball after. Just as he got under the ball, Miller dived off his glove and threw it at the old man. McQuaid then [illegible] the bench [illegible] fifth inning McQuaid roasted Baldwin so openly and so evidently unfairly that that player became angry and wanted to quit, but was persuaded to hold himself in and play out the game. Despite hard rulings by Umpire McQuaid, the visitors succeeded in tying the game in the eighth inning, at which time the exhibition closed as it was too dark to continue. Score: Chicago 4, Pittsburg 4.

NEW YORK-BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 26.—The local club played two games with the New York club today and lost both. In the first game Inks was knocked out in the second inning, Caruthers relieving him. Score: New York 10, Brooklyn 4.

In the second game which was called at the conclusion of the Brooklyn's half of the sixth inning owing to darkness, Lovett, who over this season shut out the New Yorkers one only two days ago allowed but two effective off his pitching by the same team was caught for eight runs scored, five of them earned. Score New York 13, Brooklyn 5.

CINCINNATI-CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Sept. 26.—Cuppy's enigmatic pitching was what caused the home team to lose today's game to Cincinnati. The fielding of both teams was clever, Childs, Virtue, Halliday, McPhee and Latham being cheered to the echo for several brilliant plays made by them. Score: Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 4.

American Association.

At Philadelphia—Called on account of darkness. Athletic 11, Washington 4.

At Baltimore—Called on account darkness. Baltimore 10, Boston 13.

At Louisville—Louisville 7, St. Louis 2.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 5, Columbus 0. Called on account of darkness.

A Corner in Corn.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—The News says: There is no corn in the country. The great bulk of the visible supply is tied up in the S. V. White & Co. failure. Had that one broker added 400,000 bushels more to his 7,000,000 of cash corn actually paid for he would have practically owned the visible supply of corn of the United States and Canada and could have set his own price on it.

The cash necessary to have made the purchase possibly would have been less than $[illegible],000. The amount he had invested in the cash article was $4,200,000. To have cornered corn would have taken not over $1,500,000. The visible supply at Canadian ports at the time of the break was less than 50,000 bushels.

To make the situation more striking it is now cropping out that Chicago shipping firms generally carrying from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels of corn at this time of year are almost entirely out. When the market broke dealers and jobbers in anticipation of the failure of the corner had refused to stock up waiting for the large holdings to be thrown on the market. This has not been done as they expected, and they have but little grain with which to fill their orders from abroad. To make good the deficit it is estimated that it will take the greater part of the Chicago stock and consequently only a small amount will be applicable on October contracts or for export from this point.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 26.—The dealings on the stock exchange this morning were quite active. Up to noon 221,185 shares were sold. Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific were the features. The opening figures were generally slightly higher. Lake Shore was the strongest stock, advancing from 123 to 125; Missouri Pacific, advancing 1 per cent. to 69¾, declined to 67. The general list displayed considerable strength and prices recorded fractional advances by 11 o'clock except in the case of U. P., which fell from 43¾ to 42¼. After 11 o'clock the market was not so strong and further material losses were suffered in both Union and Missouri Pacific. Union Pacific declined to 41¾, while Missouri Pacific fell to 67¼, a loss of 6 per cent. from its opening price. The general market also declined and closed fractionally lower on the selling caused by the unfavorable bank statement which showed a decrease in the reserve of $3,748,625.

CLOSING PRICES.

Adams Ex	150	U. S. Ex	59
American Ex	117	Wells Fargo Ex	140
Del., Lack. & W	143¼	Western Union	83½
Illinois Central	103¾	Colorado Coal	35
Mo. Pacific	67¾	Atchison	43¾
Northern Pac	29	do Registered	115½
Preferred	77½	do Registered	[illegible]
N. Y. C	111¾	do Coupons	116½
Pullman P. C	193½	Pacific 6s of '95	110½
Rock Island	85½	Pittsburg	151
O. & M	21	Lake Shore	125
Preferred	85	Lead Trust	16¼
Reading	41¾	Sugar Trust	85¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	Rio Grande West	41¼
U. P	43¾	Preferred	74½

A Destructive Fire.

Ellendale, N. D., Sept. 26.—Words come from Emmons county that the whole east end of the county has been swept by a terrible prairie fire in which three men lost their lives and many families are rendered homeless. Whole herds of cattle perished in the flames. One herder lost forty-five head of stock out of a herd of fifty three. Emmons county is seventy-five miles west of this point and reports are meager. The fire originated from a threshing engine.

The loss will reach fully $150,000. The lives lost were a man, his wife, and son who were trying to save their farm property. Several hundred men managed to stop the progress of the flames just as they reached the boundary of McIntosh county where the fires would have had a clean sweep. The people in the district burned over in Emmons county are in a pitiable plight without food or shelter.

The Itata Case.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 26.—Taking testimony of the Itata officers was to have been commenced before Judge Ross yesterday, but he declined to hear it in open court when he learned that other witnesses were to be examined. William E. Bell, purser's clerk of the Itata, was then examined before the commissioners. He detailed the movements of the vessel and claimed that the ship was only a merchant vessel, but had been a prison ship in Chili. Bell said no sailors, soldiers or arms were on board when the vessel was at San Diego. He says arms were taken on board off San Clement. The examination will be continued.

Lord Tennyson's Play.

London, Sept. 26.—Lord Tennyson, the poet laureate, has just completed the first work he has ever written for the stage, and Augustin Daly has secured its exclusive rights. The poet laureate's play is a three act comedy, with parts specially designed for Ada Rehan, John Drew and James Lewis. It will not be printed until after it has received its first public representation, which will take place in New York during the ensuing winter.

A Romantic Story.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—A romantic story comes from the Paumotu islands in the South Pacific. William Gibson has just returned from there and says that Samuel Harris, 26 years old, who was born and reared here and has been for five years in the islands has married the daughter of King Tokolsia and has been made prime minister.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Sept. 26.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$3,748,625
Deposits, decrease	[illegible]
Circulation, increase	[illegible]

The banks now hold $4,007,125 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

Lake County Convention.

Leadville, Sept. 26.—The Republican county convention today nominated A. S. Crawford for sheriff; John R. Champion, clerk and recorder; Mike Egan, treasurer, and John Alford, assessor.

Weather Indications.

Washington, Sept. 26.—For Colorado [illegible]

OUR CABLE LETTER.

British Subjects as Allies of Chinese Rebels.

THE DARDANELLES AGAIN.

The Causes of the Ichang Riots. The Old Case of Man Power vs. Machine Power. A Great War Is Not Unlikely.

Copyright 1891 by the United Press.

London, Sept. 26.—The message of the Chinese government showing that the English subjects are largely engaged in encouraging rebellion and the use of dynamite as a means of destroying the established order of things in China, has fallen like a bombshell on the British foreign office. For months past the British government has been posing as the champion of civilization against the dangerous rate Chinese, and British vessels of war have been ready to lead the other powers in the bombardment of Chinese cities as a [illegible]. And now it turns out that the men who are making a profitable business of disorder are British subjects, who have been importing rifles and explosives for the use of such natives as seemed to be induced to aid their designs. The British authorities in China have been promptly instructed to make their investigation as to the guilt of the accused as thorough and searching as possible. Meantime the other powers are in a quandary relative to future action. The treaty binds them to act in conjunction with England, but England's right to interfere is discredited and is practically annulled by the developments above alluded to. It is even claimed that the British subjects under arrest in China were merely the agents for a wealthy clique in Hong Kong, who see profit for themselves in exciting the Chinese to civil war. Sensible foreigners at Shanghai endorse the stand taken by the Chinese government. One of Shanghai's most prominent foreign merchants is quoted as authority for the statement that the missionaries are altogether too aggressive in going counter to the traditions and prejudices of the people and that thereby they often provoke popular demonstrations of violence which are really intended simply as a protest against their intolerance. This is the view recently urged by a Chinese magistrate upon the foreigners of Shanghai, and it has met with many favorable responses.

A dispatch from Shanghai this afternoon states that a European refugee who has just [illegible] version regarding the riots at Ichang and at other upper towns on the Yang-tse-kiang than has heretofore been published. He says: "The people along the Yang-tse-kiang live mainly by and on the river and the special impopularity of foreigners in that district is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the efforts which have recently been made to take wheel steamers built in England up the rapids, and so to establish safe and easy communication with the rich provinces that lie behind the mountains through which the Yang-tse-kiang pours itself in a tremendous gorge immediately above Ichang. At present junks are laboriously hauled up stream by hundreds of Chinamen, who follow one another in single file along the most formidable cliff paths. The rope sometimes breaks, sometimes the haulers are jerked from their footing into the gorge beneath and in either case the junk promptly speeds down stream [illegible] until it is smashed to pieces on a rock. It is a primitive and dangerous method of navigating the chief alluvian highway of China, but it employs a great deal of Ichang labor and is therefore popular. An extra cause for the present riots over and above the universal Chinese hatred for foreigners is found in the efforts made by Mr. Little and others to tame and bridle by steam and steel the famous Ichang gorge of the Yang-tse-kiang. Ichang is the farthest inland treaty port in China. It is cut off from the outer world by some 1500 miles of river and isolated in an enormous and generally unfriendly population. One thing is certain, and that is that it will become altogether impossible to maintain these isolated treaty ports and generally to protect Europeans in China at any distance from the sea unless an example is invariably made of such Chinamen as attack the lives and property of Europeans. The essential thing is to punish the Chinese officials, who looked on while the Europeans were being murdered, beaten and robbed, and who are plausibly suspected of having secretly abetted the outrage. Pressure is now being brought to bear upon the Chinese government by all the powers to take prompt action in the matter, and the pressure is supported by the presence of gunboats of all the powers in the Yang-tse-kiang. If the great majority of Chinamen could have their way they would exterminate every European in China tomorrow and absolutely shut their country against European trade or influence of any kind. They want to live apart from the rest of humanity. The rest of humanity have refused to let them do it, and they have been justified in their refusal by so great a jurist as Ihering, whose view is that every race of men lives not only for itself but for mankind and owes something to the general stock. He refuses to admit that any one race has a right to monopolize a great portion of the earth's surface to the exclusion of the rest and he insists that Europe was justified in forcing China to be its brother by force of arms. In the long run, then, China will have to give up her isolation and come nearer to the rest of the world, but she will not come willingly, and those who observe China most closely will be most relieved if the next ten years pass by without a final trial of strength between orient and occident.

The Dardanelles scare has at last died out, but it is now stated that the alleged Russo-French intrigue at Constantinople will undoubtedly force England into an uncomfortable position regarding the evacuation of Egypt. A dispatch which gives much satisfaction at both Berlin and Vienna, states that the Porte is being urged to revive the controversy respecting England's position in Egypt. An uneasy feeling has been created at the British foreign office by this news, but in view of the entente between Russia and France it is well received at Berlin and Vienna, as it is well understood at both the latter places that such a step will force England to take active part in the question. Russia embroiled with England would be unable to pursue the plans hostile to Austrian interests which she is credited by the extremely alarmist politicians of Vienna and the central European powers might stand quietly by until they saw their way to interfere with advantage to themselves. Lord Salisbury refused to see in the Dardanelles incident anything inimical to the interests of England and his views were very liberal regarding the latitude which may be permitted to Russia [illegible] Turkey so long as England keeps her foothold in Egypt.

Since it has been determined that Egypt is the point at which the war scare is to come to a head, reference to Egypt is detected in everything and the continental papers now find in the rapid transition of the mails from Yokohama a clear proof that Lord Salisbury is uncertain of his position on the Suez canal and has been developing the world's route in view of the day when he may find himself forced to evacuate Egypt. The interest of the achievement lies almost entirely, from this point of view, in the [illegible] which is the [illegible] of the British foreign [illegible] evident admission which it carries that England in her heart of hearts foresees the loss of her preponderance in the Mediterranean. Lord Salisbury is praised for his wise and provident line of action, and the interest which has been shown by the British public in the new mail service is described by a significant appreciation of his policy. It does not seem to occur to the writer that Lord Salisbury did not construct the Canadian Pacific railroad and that the development of the new mail service to Japan is a long looked-for completion of the colonial policy which was indeed designed to serve the empire as well as Canada, but in the present instance has no more to do with the Egyptian question than with any other question which can be raised under the flag. If all the arguments, which are cited for the war scare could be as easily disposed of, war would be far off.

Active preparations are going on at Conservative headquarters in London for the autumn campaign. The demand for speakers is very great, and the supply, at all events of enterprising and ambitious young barristers, is equal to the demand. The energies of the leading men of the party will be sorely taxed. Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland has been compelled to decline many pressing invitations, but even as it is he will visit many parts of the United Kingdom during the autumn. Lord Salisbury's public appearances are also expected to be frequent and there is probably hardly a member of the government from the highest to the lowest whose engagement list for the campaign is now already exceptionally full. The Liberal Unionists will be equally active and there is no doubt that both sections of the Ministerialist party will make a desperate struggle during the next few months to regain the ground they have lost. Everything would seem to indicate that the coming fall campaign, which begins early in October, is to be the final campaign before the general election, and it is impossible to doubt that if the Ministerialists believe as the upshot of their efforts that they have gained ground in the constituencies, the general elections will be precipitated. It can be said upon direct information that some of the Conservatives in London have been [illegible] prepared before the expiration of the recess to put forth all their energies in waking up their supporters in the constituencies.

The report of the Indian leprosy commission, which is awaited with much interest in professional circles throughout the civilized world, will be given to the public next week. In the middle of August the general outlines of the report and conclusions of the commissioners were settled by them at Simla, and Doctors Raikes and Buckmaster left shortly afterward for England, Dr. Kanthak remaining in Simla to complete the report. The members, including one that has since died, were unanimous in their opinions on the long disputed point as to the propagation of leprosy by infection or contagion, but the reports which have been circulated as to the nature of their conclusions are quite unauthentic.

Arrangements are now complete for the polytechnic excursion to the World's Fair at Chicago. The party, which will include about one hundred and fifty men and women, mostly mechanics and board school teachers, will go straight to New York. A day will be spent in Philadelphia and a day in Washington, and there will be a week's stay in Chicago. The return journey will be made through Buffalo, with a visit to Niagara falls, after which one Canadian city, probably Toronto, will be visited. And from here the party will move on to Albany, whence a Hudson river steamer will be chartered to New York. The whole cost of the trip, which will occupy from five to six weeks, will be twenty guineas to each person.

English newspapers are very much unsettled in their references to the Chinese trouble and in giving opinions as to what should be done by the British government. However, the feeling is growing that something must be done. It is believed that if any further outbreaks occur, England will send a number of light draft gunboats, which are now in use on the river in Burmah, which will be able to navigate the Yellow river and are sufficiently formidable to awe the inhabitants of the treaty ports. Besides this it is likely that in case of hostilities it will be found practicable to impress into the service light merchant steamers, equipping them with men and guns. These would really be more useful under the peculiar conditions of Chinese water than large men of war.

The dock strike grows in proportion and there are [illegible] now out. There is a most [illegible] that the dockers' union will make a formal demand upon the lightermen's union and the cab men's union to order strikes in sympathy with the dockers. Tomorrow a mass meeting will be held in Victoria Park which promises to be a big affair. Burns, Mann and Tillett, beside a host of lesser lights in the labor world, will address the meeting. It is expected that another row will occur at Eastbourne tomorrow, as the Salvation Army officials have announced their intention to disregard the orders of the town authorities and indulge in their usual parade. Street fights between the Salvationists and the roughs of Eastbourne have been [illegible] all summer and the local authorities seem utterly incapable to put a stop to it. It looks as if the home government would have to take a hand in the affair before the lawless outbreaks are stopped out.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Wright's new cotton mill at Tildsley, Bolton, burned.

There were persistent rumors that the Searles will case will be compromised out of court.

According to the recent census the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has a population of 510,011, of whom 235,701 can read and write.

With the close of business the treasury department had continued $[illegible] four and a half per cent. bonds and redeemed $17,868,350.

Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the senate on Oct. 13, to investigate the scandal arising out of the arrest of John Bardsley under the section to the constitution providing for the removal of certain elective officers by the address of two-thirds of the senate.

Mrs. Harmon, a woman of rather loose character, living near Mentor, Ind., was taken from her bed last night, tied to a tree and whipped on the bare back with hickory switches by a mob of White Caps. When the woman was untied it was found she was nearly dead from pain and loss of blood.

A band of armed men invaded the little village of San Antone, Mo., and looted the postoffice and a number of stores. The stuff taken, which comprised the entire stock in trade of every merchant in the village must have been loaded into wagons and driven into the deep woods surrounding the place.

Colonel Robles, of the Fifth infantry, Mexican army, stationed at Matamoras, has been arrested by order of the commanding general. In company with General Corlin, who is also under arrest, he will be sent to Vera Cruz, for trial. The arrest of Colonel Robles is supposed to be in connection with the late revolutionary movement.

Perfume Instead of Fumigate.

The practice of fumigating a room by burning pastiles, powders or other substances that emit a smoke is condemned by a doctor, who advises in their stead the pouring of eau de cologne or vinegar upon a heated shovel, or the using of a spray, first charged with fresh water and then fragrant waters, recommending especially those that contain turpentine, extract of pine, etc.—New York Post.

The Latest Fashion.

Young Lady (familiar with museum collections) What are those South Sea Island slaughter clubs for?

Dealer (blandly)—They are painted paddles.—New York Weekly.

M. I. DECOURSEY, Real Estate Agent!

AGENT FOR SALE OF LOTS IN

Parrish's Addition, West End Addition, D. Russ Wood Addition, Beacon Hill Addition, Walnut Addition, Orrin's Addition, Roswell Addition, Loomis' Addition, Broadmoor, Nob Hill, Calvert Heights, Colorado City, Manitou, La Vergne, North End Addition, Edwards Addition.

A lovely Country Estate near town.
The best Corner Lots in the City.
The best Business Lots in the City.

I have some great bargains, both large and small.
I have houses for rent and for sale. I have money to loan.
I can effect insurance in the best companies at the best rates.

Office 12½ South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

No Penny and Nickel Racket, But Hard Knockers, Read!!

Excelsior Mattresses	$1 50
Wool Top Mattresses	2 00
Wool Mattresses	2 50
Spiral Springs	1 00
Woven Wire Springs	1 50
Genuine Solid Oak Cane Seat Chairs	90
Genuine Solid Oak Cane Seat and Cane Back Rockers	1 50
Genuine Solid Oak Center Tables	1 50
Beds, any finish	1 50
Suits, any finish	12 50
Bed Lounges, Oak frame	7 00
Chenille Covered Lounges	8 [illegible]
Platform Spring Rockers	2 50
Antique Oak Book Cases	6 00
Antique Oak Folding Beds	20 00

FAIRLEY BROTHERS

No. 23 South Tejon Street.

DUNLAP & CO. CELEBRATED HATS Fifth Avenue, New York. We also carry The Best $4 Hat Made. The Best $3 Hat Made. Our [illegible] C. E. EVANS & CO., 30 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Houses To Rent. ANDERSON & KELLOGG, WYNKOOP & IRVING. [illegible]

New Styles of [illegible] AT [illegible]

It will pay you to examine his styles and prices.

Edward Ferris.

104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

FOR SALE.

I offer choice Business Properties.

I offer choice Residence Properties in all parts of the City.

I offer choice Unimproved Properties.

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST,

Among which are many desirable Bargains. Anyone wishing to invest should not fail to give me a call.

SPECIALTIES.

Best Corner on Cascade avenue, 190x190 feet, pays 7 per cent. Will [illegible] near future at 50 per cent. profit.

New 8 and 10 room modern houses; all conveniences; [illegible]

Come and buy while business is dull, prices will surely advance soon.

Money To Loan.

I have now, and will have in the next 30 days $50,000 to loan in sums of from $500 to $5,000 at reasonable rates.

Houses For Rent Furnished and Unfurnished.

Apply to

EDWARD FERRIS,

104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

WALL, FURSIL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

[illegible]

AND STODDARD 4 SPRING WAGONS.

Columbus Buggy Co.

Buggies and Carriages.

Old Hickory Wagons.

Road Carts.

Moyer Banner Wagon.

[illegible]

A. F. BROEGE, *Merchant Tailor.* New Line Fall Goods in French and German Novelties Received. 21 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

W[illegible]N, AND ELECTRICAL WORK [illegible] HASSELL & TALCOTT, [illegible]

THOS. GOUGH, JR. Oysters and Short Orders. Ice Cream and Ices [illegible] scriptions. Fine Cakes and Candies. Special [illegible] The Chicago Bakery [illegible]

THE GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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Per annum	$10 00	Six months	$5 00
Three Months	2 50	One month	1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri River.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be promptly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising rates are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.

The Democrats usually owe the greater part of their strength in this county to Republican disaffection. With the present ticket they will have a hopeless task.

Lord Tennyson's play, a 3 act comedy just written, will be produced for the first time in New York. Where then is the center of the English speaking race?

John Cochran by the prompt and manly way in which he met the charges made against him won many friends and this was sufficient to give him a solid delegation to the district convention.

Although the English gentlemen were slightly in the lead at the end of the first innings to the international cricket match, the score was close enough to lend additional interest to the rest of the game. Eleven points in a score of 200 is not a great lead, and it may readily be overcome by Philadelphia in the next innings.

Most of the marriages between American heiresses and European noblemen have been furnished by the Atlantic states. It is gratifying satisfactory to notice that the Pacific coast is getting even. The marriage of a Miss Flamen, a youth to a daughter of a king of the Paumotu islands is a balance for a half dozen poverty stricken European noblemen.

THE GAZETTE is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the annual meeting of the Montrose Fair association, to be held in Montrose Sept. 30th to Oct. 3d, inclusive. Montrose county is in the far famed fruit belt of western Colorado and is second to none in the production of fruit, grain and vegetables. The city of Montrose is the distributing point for a great mining region to the south and east.

A good ticket has been nominated by the Republican convention and there is no doubt in any every loyal Republican should not give it a cordial support from top to bottom. Because it is a good ticket, it is for the best of reasons a strong ticket. Its election is already well assured and the voters of the county may congratulate themselves on a continuance of an honest, economical and efficient administration which has given El Paso so high a rank among the counties of the state.

However well meaning Mr. Egan may have been, it seems plausible that he made some very serious mistakes in judgment while some of his actions were quite beyond the limits of diplomatic propriety. Under such circumstances his recall is entirely proper. His appointment in the first place is said to have been as the payment of a political debt for his supposed influence with the Irish. Coming so soon after his arrival in this country it naturally attracted much unfavorable comment, which recent events have gone far to justify.

It is characteristic of the energetic and faithfulness with which Col. Edgar T. Ensign, of this city, has administered the office of forest commissioner, that he continued actively engaged in the duties of that office for some time after there was little prospect of receiving any compensation therefor. His resignation, forced upon him by the unfortunate decision of the state auditor, deprives the state of a faithful and efficient official. In the single matter of forest preservations, the work upon which was largely done during the recent period in which he received no pay, Colonel Ensign's services were worth to the state many times more than his office ever cost. No one will, of course, care to engage in a work which requires considerable outlay without compensation, and it is extremely probable that the state will have much more from the lack of this office than would have been paid for a position which is of doubtful utility and unquestionably against public policy.

An important act of the county convention yesterday was the adoption of a set of resolutions which does away with county conventions altogether. Under the new system the voters at the precinct primaries will express their preferences for the various positions and the persons receiving the most votes will be declared the choice of the party. The new plan is more in accordance with the Australian ballot system, and there is much to be said in its favor as well as some things against it. Among the latter, it is probable that it will tend somewhat to increase local rivalries and accentuate the prejudice against the county seat, which will be more likely than ever to get a liberal share of the offices. However, the new plan has been carefully outlined and doubtless well considered. Its adoption by the convention proves it to be the wish of the party, and it is an experiment worth trying. The best test of its value will be experience.

The Last "Landfall" of Columbus.

From an article by William Agnew Paton, in October Lippincott's.

On the eve of the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, scientific men are earnestly, but, to all appearances, vainly, endeavoring to rediscover and identify the island upon which Christopher Columbus landed on the morning of Friday, October 12, 1492. Strange as it may appear, it is undoubtedly a fact that no definite and satisfactory conclusion concerning the "first landfall" of Columbus has ever been reached during all the centuries that have rolled away since the great discoverer first crossed the sea of darkness and "unbarred the gates of the new world." We do know that on the date above mentioned Columbus, then on his first voyage of discovery, arrived at an island of the Lucayos or Bahama group called by its natives Guanahani; this island, as he himself tells us, he renamed San Salvador; but exactly where Guanahani-San Salvador is situated, and by what name it is known in our day and generation, are questions which have never been conclusively answered, although many investigators have devoted much time and study to the subject.

In 1825, Don M. F. Navarrete, a civil officer of the marine department of Spain, found in the archives of the Duke del Infantado a manuscript of the "Journal of the First Voyage of Columbus to the Indies," abridged from the original document by and in the handwriting of Bishop Las Casas, a contemporary and companion of Columbus, who had visited the New World several times. Las Casas, fortunately, did not abridge that part of the journal which gives the account of Columbus' "first landfall" and his subsequent cruising among the Bahama islands. Therefore it might readily be supposed that, both the "landfall" and his "track" through the Bahamas could be identified by Columbus' own descriptions of Guanahani and the four other islands he visited on his voyage from San Salvador to the coast of Cuba. The genuineness and authenticity of this abridged copy of Columbus' journal have yet to be impeached, and it is the only existing evidence regarding his discovery of the Bahama islands taken from the writings of Columbus himself. All other original documents of Columbus have disappeared, and his contemporaries and followers, even his own son Fernando, give no information to aid us in deciding which of the Lucayos islands is the veritable Guanahani, or what "track" Columbus followed on his cruise through the Bahamas to Cuba. Therefore, to quote the words of the ex-assistant secretary of the United States navy, Captain G. V. Fox, "no landfall or track of Columbus through the Bahamas, supported by assertions in opposition to the statements of Las Casas' abridged copy of Columbus' log, can stand." This is the opinion of a careful student and a most patient investigator; it is, moreover, an opinion not likely to be gainsaid or controverted. By the log of Columbus, therefore, all theories concerning his "landfall" and "track" must stand or fall; and in order to finally settle the Bahama islands with Guanahani, two distinct proofs of such identity must be produced: first, the island must correspond with Columbus' description of Guanahani; second, it must occupy a position relative to the other islands visited by Columbus which shall accord with the statements of the log respecting the distances and bearings of Guanahani from the second and third islands at least. It is possible to select arbitrarily a "first island" which, while it tallies with Columbus' description of Guanahani, does not give a point of departure from which the second or third island can be reached by sailing on the courses laid down by Columbus, or by traversing the distances he gives as separating the "first landfall" from the islands he came to farther on in his cruise.

On the other hand, it is equally possible to select an island which, as far as its distance and bearings from a second and a third island are concerned, satisfies the requirements of Columbus' log, while in physical aspect and topography it in no way corresponds with the slight sketch Columbus has given us of Guanahani. It may readily be seen, therefore, that the question of this "first landfall" is a very complicated and not to be easily solved problem. It is like the "map puzzle" given to children, of which each section must be carefully fitted relatively to all the others in order to make a complete and perfect whole. That the "Columbus puzzle" has been successfully put together by any one of the eminent gentlemen who have attempted to do so, the editor is not prepared to admit.

Chamber of Commerce Notes.

It will be remembered that several months ago a petition was sent to President Harrison for the setting apart of a tract embracing Pike's Peak and the foot-hills from Cheyenne mountain to Palmer Lake and covering the sources of the water supply of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. In response to the petition the tract was promptly withdrawn from public entry and an investigation by the general land office ordered. Mr. J. F. Billings, special agent detailed for that work, has been in the city and vicinity for the past two or three weeks. Besides making a thorough examination of the region, he has interviewed the city and county officials and prominent citizens on the subject and secured from many of them letters setting forth the benefits to be derived from the establishing of the reservation. He is being greatly assisted in his work by the chamber of commerce, and strong hopes are entertained that his report may be in all respects a favorable one.

The proprietors of the Keeley Institute for the cure of the liquor, opium and tobacco habits, are about to establish a branch institute in Colorado. This method of treatment has become widely known, and an absolute cure in every case is claimed for it. Successful institutes are now in operation in the states of Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska and elsewhere. The chamber of commerce has been in correspondence with the location committee, and a letter received yesterday conveys assurance that the committee is about to start westward and will investigate the claims of Colorado Springs before deciding on the Colorado location. As indicating the instant success of these institutes it may be stated that the one in Blair, Neb., which has been in operation but sixty days, has already treated ninety liquor patients and 125 addicted to the tobacco habit and has produced an absolute cure in every case.

Secretary Buckman is at present receiving weekly about twenty-five letters of inquiry concerning Colorado Springs. The majority of these are elicited by the advertisement in the September issue of the North American Review. Many of these are from physicians, and all are being answered by personal letters as well as by pamphlets and advertising matter. Among the numerous responses already being received the following may serve as an example.

George R. Buckman, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Springs.

DEAR SIR—Permit me to thank you sincerely for your extended letter of Sept. 12, together with the separate reprints. I have carefully gone over the subject as presented and have placed the extra copies where they will do the most good.

Your letter is eminently satisfactory and will, I trust, aid in deciding for the best interests of two or three people whose lives are already in jeopardy from lung trouble—not too late, I trust, for some benefit in a suitable climate.

Further information, as you mention, will be gratefully received.

Yours respectfully,
T. C. CHADSEY, M. D.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1891.

George William Curtis.

NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, Sept. 26.—George William Curtis, the genial editor of the "Easy Chair" in Harper's Magazine, has remained here at his home during the summer with the exception of the necessary trips to the great publishing house of Franklin square, New York, and has been engaged during his leisure moments in arranging choice extracts from his charming essays, which, following in the footsteps of Charles Dudley Warner (with his "As We Were Saying"), will be published in book form some time during the month of October. There will be dainty illustrations in the volume, which is to be entitled "From Easy Chair."

S.

MRS. M'KINLEY.

WIFE OF A COUNTRY LAWYER WHOSE FAME IS WORLD WIDE.

A Pleasant and Pretty Woman in a Pleasant and Pretty Home—Some Personal Traits—A Congressman's Home Life—Where Marriage is Not a Failure.

Of the four women upon whom the eyes of that is the political eyes of the country are fixed at present, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Cleveland, the greatest interest is felt in regard to the wife of "our Major." Perhaps, because she has been put less before the public, and quite certainly because around her flower like head is heard the buzzing of the presidential bee, to say nothing of the serenade of the gubernatorial grasshopper.

I said flower-like head advisedly, for in the graceful spring from a slender neck, its clear, delicate outline, its arch, uplifted air in moments of pleasure and its slight, pathetic droop in weariness Mrs. McKinley's head certainly suggests the fair blossom of some sensitive plant. It is also a good medallion head, small, admirably proportioned and so correct that a Clytie knot, a Greek fillet or a shining braid as coronet could be worn triumphantly, though nothing could better display its shapeliness than the close cut, crisp locks of brown, soft and pure in color, that grows from the low, white brow over the dainty cuttips to end on the nape of the neck in a thousand bewitching little rings; you could there be a more harmonious frame for a fair, color picture in water color than words.

There is that soft transparency of coloring which, with the stamp of much suffering, imparts an almost intensity of refinement to the features. The straight and delicate nose with its fine nostrils, rises well between the deep blue eyes overarched by brows dark and distinctly drawn, and underscored by those dark shadows "enamel" the Italians call them, that enhances their size and impart a touch of languor. The mouth is small and, like the chin, wholly feminine and charming.

The McKinleys during the session occupy modest and pleasant rooms at the Ebbitt house, the best of which is devoted to Mrs. McKinley's use as a sitting room, and it was there I last saw her, and wish you, too, could see her through my eyes. She was half reclining on a low sofa, some big white pillows piled behind her which delight an artist, that is, it left one conscious only of color and simplicity.

The gown was a rich blue, a shade deeper than the blue of the old masters, but with that same peculiar warmth and power of illumination. It brought out with the marvelous effect the tint of the hair, upon which the sun shone brightly through the lace curtains above; gave warmth to the diaphanous skin, subsidence to the frail figure and formed a background for two little white hands of ivory whiteness that were clasped with a patience pathetic.

Mrs. McKinley has a smile that is peculiarly sweet and bright, and it is reflected in her surroundings, which breathe cheerfulness and hospitality. A friendly fire sparkles always in the open grate, a flood of sunlight gilds the broad leaves of the window plants, freshly cut flowers fill a big china bowl on the table and magazines with familiar faces lie upon the tables, and on the walls hang the photographs and portraits that tell the most and the sweetest part of a woman's life history.

There are several of a beautiful little child whose memory is perpetuated in the passionate and generous love that Major and Mrs. McKinley have for all children, and to which children so readily respond. Two or three great albums about the room are filled entirely with photographs of children, many of them so lovely that one wants to be born again in Ohio.

Mrs. McKinley devotes a great deal of her time to making pretty things for the comfort and amusement of children, and her little slippers are famous in many a hospital and asylum. Never were prettier, stronger, daintier or warmer little foot coverings devised, and they give such pleasure that I know of one wee girl by the name of Polly who tumbled down stairs while admiring the coquettish bows on her tiny toes.

The major's power over little men and women lies largely in his voice and manner, which are peculiarly gentle, and his faculty of meeting them on their own ground, or as they think, on his, is remarkable. To hear him talk horse or baseball with a small boy, and the delights of a doll family with a small girl is indeed a treat.

In the early spring you would find Mrs. McKinley's pretty parlor perfumed with those splendid white lilies that Bermuda sends to help us celebrate our Easter. They stand in tall jars, fresh, stately and breathing their silent lesson of beauty and love, for in this instance they come as a greeting from friends on that gem of a coral reef.

Not many years ago their Mr. McKinley's lovely face and bright talk was one of the attractions of the White House—for she was an intimate of Mrs. Hayes—she made what she still laughingly refers to as her first love match. She has indeed a right to be proud of having added a couple to the limited army of married lovers, whose existence is necessary to prevent the institution of marriage from being quite torn into tatters by its critics and opponents.

It seems that gallant soldier and ardent Republican, General Russell Hastings, had playfully challenged Mrs McKinley to find for him his fate, a challenge which the little lady promptly accepted by presenting him to a charming and intelligent girl, the pet of the president, who spent much of her time in Washington.

The general recognized his fate on sight, and the chappy ever afterward part" is to be seen in a picture belonging to Mrs. McKinley. It shows a fine looking man with a sweet faced woman, and a cluster of pretty children grouped on the veranda of a country house, picturesque in its setting of magnificent palms and semi tropical blooms. Then there is another picture which shows the general walking with his family in a field of his lilies that rise breast high, and press their lovely faces together in one vast immaculate mass of purity and whiteness.

Right across the hall from Mrs. McKinley's sitting room and within sound of her gentle voice is the major's workshop, and it looks indeed like a spot where lots of the "work, honest work that you mean getting done," has been accomplished. Pictures and bric a brac, rugs and curtains, scent of flowers and Havanas, dressing gown and slippers are most emphatically absent. A solid table, a big inkstand, a leather covered chair or two, stacks of books in sombre bindings, upon which many famous men have sat when the little room was crowded, constitute the furniture, and its panels and pigeon holes filled with the schedules of that famous bill which has made Europe tremble and the tariff dear of America rejoice.

There is something of the simplicity of the soldier and the indifference of the student in this quiet corner, and though I have seen him at various times and places the major's image rises most readily in my mind's eye as he used to sit before that labor laden table, working night after night with persistence unflagging and a patience gigantic for what he so honestly believed to be the greatest good of the greatest number.

The room itself, quiet as the grave in deep shadow, the man in that bold hole of light cast by a study lamp; his face dark, smooth, massive, the deep eyes intent upon the paper before him, the high forehead lined with thought, and the firmly closed lips and square jaw alike telling of a power of concentration and an unequalled determination. If, however, you wanted to see a lightning change, as the profession call it, wait until a soft murmur is wafted across the hall. In a second the major is on his feet; mirth, congress and the Democratic party alike, laughed behind him, and with a smile that transfigures a strong and stern face into tenderness and gentleness itself he is in his wife's room.

And it is reminds me. In some of the clearly written sketches of Mrs. Campbell that have recently been printed, a contrast both cruel and silly has been drawn between the wives of the candidates for the governorship of Ohio, and possibly the presidency, a contrast intended to convey the idea that the governor was as much to be congratulated on his wife as the major was to be congratulated with on his. All that can be said of Mrs. Campbell and she best that can be said of any wife is that she is a compliment of her husband. Her courtesy, her ambition, her fire and persistence have carried Jamie Campbell much longer way down the political lane than he ever would have traveled of his own volition. No one who knows the two can doubt that.

Major McKinley, however, is not the man, to whom those traits in a wife would be helpful, much less necessary. No, the boy of 17, who fought four years for his country before he could cast a vote is not the man whose self-reliance needs cultivating or whose courage requires stimulating. The modest lawyer of a country town, whose name has caused a thrill in every commercial and political center of the world does not need his ambition fired or his persistence developed.

No woman can do more for the man she loves than to bring out the best that is in him, and this is precisely what Mrs. McKinley has done for her husband. Unloved and unloving, I believe that Major McKinley might have become a stern, severe and possibly selfish man; but the love of his wife has kept his heart warm, and the needs of the delicate soul at his side have made his own responsive to the needs of humanity at large.

There is that element in the major's devotion to his wife that is easier felt than described, but it is the element that silences the scoffers at marriage, that makes one think better of their kind and at the same time carries with it a tinge of romance that delights all young couples. Perhaps because the major pays a thousand little courtesies and attentions to his wife, not with the air of a man doing his duty, but what is his delight, that he sees in his wife still the lovely girlish bride, she mother of the taken away, the companion of his early struggles and successes, is evident; that he finds now in his proud maturity that her gentle sympathy, her intense appreciation of his work her frank delight at the honors paid him, her ever-ready response to his beautiful devotion—all the spur and stimulus he needs—there is no doubt.

MRS. ROBERT P. PORTER.

LITERARY NOTES.

Worthington company, 747 Broadway, New York, announce for immediate publication as No. 21 in their international library, "A Modern Vestal," by W. Heimburg, translated by Elsie L. Lathrop, with over eighty photogravures. Written with a grace of style peculiar to this clever author, the work presents a clean, natural story of German life. It shows not only a consummate blending of light and shadow, but also a delicate mingling of pathos and humor, stamping it all in all as a work of exceeding power. It is principally a story of two lives, a young girl's and a young officer's, former playmates, whose love for each other is materially interfered with by questions of rank, position, money and relatives. Price, half row, $1.25; paper, seventy-five cents.

John Gilmer Speed follows up his article in the September Lippincott's with a paper entitled "The Common Roads of Europe." He shows the superiority of the roads of nations of Europe generally in the matter of roads and their administration and maintenance. All of the systems and methods in vogue of modern Europe teach us in America one lesson more than all else, it is that our common roads should be taken as much as possible out of the hands of the merely local authorities and administered by either the national or the state governments, according to plan in accordance with the local traffic and the needs of the people along the roads." The betterment of our roads is a matter of national importance, and both of Mr. Speed's articles are worth careful attention and reading.

WESTERN BREVITIES

The Farmers' National Bank of [illegible] capital of $200,000, will soon be organized at Longmont. The Bank of Longmont, which closed its doors ten years ago, will be merged into the Farmers' National bank.

The output of Leadville's mines for the week ending September 19 was 7,000 tons, or 1,000 tons per day.

Three inches of snow fell in Black Hawk and at that portion of the Arkansas valley on Friday, doing much damage to the small fruit trees. Leadville experienced the first snow storm of the season that day, and fifteen inches fell at Aspen.

Parlor table decorations are made of cattle skulls and cut into small pieces as for an ordinary kidney stew. Add a proportionate quantity of French mushrooms (canned mushrooms) and stew them until they are nearly done. Then add, chopped fine, a small quantity of green pepper, seasoning with salt and black pepper as usual. When the kidneys and mushrooms are cooked thoroughly place in an omelet, made in the usual way, and you have a breakfast dish fit for a king.

THE WAYS OF THE WEST.

THEY ARE NOT LIKE THE WAYS OF THE EAST.

Walter Wellman Has Returned to the City of Washington and Writes Entertainingly of the Persons and Things He Saw While Away.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—I have been "out west." The people there are more interesting than they are in the east. They are some ways different people. They are of the same flesh and blood, vote the same presidential tickets, fly the same flag and hear the same eagle. But you wouldn't be surprised to hear them speak a different language. They look like foreigners, or else we do in the east. I am not sure which. There was hot weather when I was in the west, but I didn't see anybody in the light, summerish clothing which we have taken up in the east. Westerners wear the same weight of clothing the year round, and the same shoes. High silk hats are scarce beyond Chicago. Even in the city of the fair the motley crowd on the street is, for the most part a shoneless crowd. The men of Chicago pay about one-half as much attention to dress as they do in New York, and farther west the discrepancy is still greater.

A theater audience in Chicago as seen from a box doesn't look like a theater audience in New York. Charley Hoyt, the theatrical manager, once told me he could be carried around the country blindfolded, in ignorance of his whereabouts, and if taken on the stage of a theater and permitted to look through the peephole at the audience, could tell whether he was in New York or Boston or Chicago or Kansas City. I can't tell you by what sign or indication I could distinguish one audience from another, he said; "but the difference is there, strongly marked, unmistakable though indescribable." I believe he could do it.

The people of the west are darker than those of the east. It is easy to see that. They live more in the open air. They are browned by the sun, and roughened by the winds of the prairies. This is as true of the women as of the men. West of the Mississippi you see very few fat men. Even middleweight men are rare. The ideal is tall, slim, [illegible] with black beard, thin. What it is that makes so many men of the prairie west shoot up more than six feet in the air and yet keep their weight down to 160 or 165 pounds, I could not discern. But any one who travels much in that region must have noticed the remarkable stature of the men as a whole.

Of course the average of humanity in the west is more uncouth than in the east. In the hotels and dining cars you see more men, and women, too, eating with their knives or with napkins tucked under their chins. West of Chicago you will hear three times as many persons sucking soup out of their spoons as east of that point. But in kindliness, true, sincere politeness, absence of affectation and priggishness, the westerners beat us every time. If you go out from the east and think to take them up for hayseeds or pumpkins you will make a sad mistake.

"You ought to come down east," said I, just a little boastfully, to a train acquaintance, "and see our great buildings, our elevated and electric railroads. Why, in Washington we have an electric road six miles long."

"Yes," said my friend, "the electric railway is a great thing. In Denver we have a line nineteen miles long. We have very good elevated roads in Kansas City. I was surprised to discover while in Europe that they have no elevated roads there. I did not like the underground roads in London at all. In Berlin, Vienna and even in St. Petersburg I found the electric road used to good advantage. When I was in South America I rode all over the suburbs of this large cities on beautiful cars propelled by electricity."

I had thought my friend needed travel. They are the greatest travelers in the world, the people of the prairie country. They think nothing of a journey of 100 miles. Almost every man you meet has been all over the western country—to Denver, the Black Hills, to the coast, to Chicago, and very many of them have visited the east and the Old World. They are so fond of travel out there that the trains are always crowded. At this season of the year the roads are running extra trains, and yet it is almost impossible to find a seat. Crops are big and times promise to be good, and in consequence thousands upon thousands of women and children are coming east to their old home to see their fathers and mothers and grandparents.

The railroads are overrunning that country at a tremendous rate. The maps of Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas are being cobwebbed by the lines which indicate iron highways. Really the railroads have been in a measure and still are the pioneers. So keen has been the competition for territory between the great railroad corporations—the Burlington, the Northwestern, the St. Paul, the Santa Fe, the Rock Island—that they have pushed their lines from time to time far out into the frontier belt in hopes of getting ahead of some threatening rival. Settlement has followed the roads. Not content with all the prairie country west of Chicago, these leviathans of the railway world are pushing their lines into the mountains and promise to go on to the Pacific coast.

Easterners and foreigners are surprised at the magnitude of the prairie country, at the magnificent distances there to be encountered, at the manner in which agriculture and civilization have swept over the treeless plains. It is a fact that by simply going out of the car window you see [illegible] in northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, in Minnesota, in Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota or Kansas. They are all alike superficially. They have the same farms, hedges, artificial groves of trees, houses, barns, villages. The country 100 miles west of the Missouri river appears to be just as old and rich as that 100 miles west of Chicago. Here is a vast region as big as eight or ten New Englands, every county of which is as nearly like every other county as one ear of corn is like another.

Notwithstanding this sameness the country is full of interest to the traveler. The people themselves are a continual study for you. You have no difficulty in making their acquaintance. On the cars especially introductions and all other formalities are waived, and every man has the right to go to talking to his neighbor just as if he had known him a dozen years. These casual conversations are often most interesting, because confidential. It is the style out in that country for every man to talk of himself, his achievements and troubles, on all occasions. One railway friend told me he had a farm out near Kearney Junction, Neb. "Last spring," said he, "I wanted to sell it for $400, cash. Could have got twice that in old horses and wagons, but I wanted cash to get out of the country with. Not finding anybody to buy my place for cash I was compelled to stay there. Am very glad I did, for this year I have harvested off that farm nearly $3,000 worth of grain, nearly all with my own labor. Where am I going now? Down to Omaha to have a good time, I guess."

"Farming pays in the west, and farming doesn't pay in the west," said a man from South Dakota. "Thirteen years I have made $30,000 farming, starting with nothing. Men all around me have starved to death, or pretty near it. One thing is certain. Big farming doesn't pay. There's Dalrymple, whose place is not far from mine. He tried farming on a large scale—90,000 acres, I believe. He was a good farmer too. He had real executive ability, a fine organization. He had a tremendous advantage in getting most of his machinery for nothing. I've known the agents of a reaper and mower factory to put sixty machines on Dalrymple's farm without charging him a cent, simply for the advertisement. But Dalrymple has not made any money. I don't know what it is, unless a large farm cannot make use of the small economies which make a small farm self sustaining—the eggs, the butter, the garden, the women's work in kitchen and round about."

The saddest thing I saw in a journey to the west was the old fashioned rail fence in Pennsylvania, Ohio, eastern Indiana and southern Michigan. How could it late not to permit the wire fence to be invented 200 years before it was. Probably enough labor and timber have been wasted in the building of the old "worm" fences in the east to pay off our national debts like sore. It makes one almost weep to think of the backs that have been broken, of the hands worn out, the energies sapped, the boys kept out of school—in felling trees, splitting logs, driving posts, laying rails for those thousands of miles of rail fence. When our western farmer wants a fence now he buys a few posts and a lot of barbed wire. Three men can put up half a mile of fence in a day. A rod of fence costs: complete—labor, posts and all—twenty five cents. A mile of fence costs but eighty dollars. If the farmer had plenty of growing timber of his own he could not hire a man to cut out the posts alone for that money, to say nothing of the rails.

"Did you ever hear how Ellwood, the barbed wire man, of DeKalb, Ills., made his money?" asked one of my train acquaintances. "Well, you see, twelve or fifteen years ago he was making a little wire in his blacksmith shop, putting the barbs on with a pair of pinchers. One day a couple of young men stopped in [illegible] they thought the wire looked like a good thing they asked Ellwood to send them out on the field selling it. After a week's trip they came in and compared notes. Both had found the wire a great thing everybody wanted it. But they were pretty shrewd boys, and they fixed it up between them to fool Ellwood. When he asked how business was they showed him a few orders and shook their heads dubiously. 'Not much in it.' 'Better try again,' said Ellwood. 'Well, if you'll give us a five year contract on Missouri, southern Iowa, Arkansas and Texas we'll go out and see what we can do.' Ellwood agreed, and one of the young men started for Texas. In a week he sent an order for a car load of wire. Ellwood was astonished. It would take him a month to make a car load. He engrossed the letter over to the bank. 'Must be some mistake,' he said. 'No,' said the banker, 'it's plain. He wants a car load.' 'Impossible,' replied Ellwood. 'I'll telegraph him.' The reply came: 'Yes, a car load, but make it three car loads. Ship quick.' Again Ellwood went to his banker. He was puzzled. It seemed like a hoax to him that any one should want three car loads of wire. Preposterous! The banker finally convinced him the order was genuine. 'Mr. Banker,' said Ellward, 'I'm a poor man. I'm worth two or three thousand dollars. How much can I draw on this basis for on my reputation and my prospects?' 'Fifteen hundred dollars.' 'Good. Give me $500 now.' In an hour Ellwood was on his way to Chicago. In two weeks he was making barbed wire by machinery. In ten years he was worth fourteen millions of dollars."

WALTER WELLMAN.

Stealing a March.

"I want to give you a piece of advice."

"All right, let me give you one first—follow it."—New York Epoch.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Sept. 26, 1891:

GENTLEMEN.

(One cent due on each.)

Ames, Philo
Ashington, George
Bastel, H. H.
Bolding, L. C.
Benson, J. D.
Baker, Peate
Boyd, Tilford
Borden, W. M.
Bradshaw, C. C.
Burnham, Thomas H.
Brooks, E. V.
Bruce, Earnest
Cady, Allen B.
Chamberlain, Louis
Cotton, Albertus
Collrad, John
Coulter, John N.
Cosson, Master Chas.
Draper, Thomas
De Long, Jed
Day, Orland
Doll, R. [illegible]
Dougherty, Marion
Duncan, G. D.
Eager, Dr. Geo. E.
Earle, Rev. Dr. J. P.
Eastwood, L. M.
[illegible], G. S.
Fay, J. W.
Fuller, Frank
Ford, E. C.
Frederick, S.
Foster, F. C.
Foster, M.
Greene, Jas. B.
Green, E. B.
Griffin, D.
Gray, Thomas
Hall, John
Hale, C. C.
Hall, Edgar
Hicks, A.
Holmes, Hamden H.
Holmes, Wm.
Huddlesson, Archie (2)
Ingersoll, E. R.
Jackson, Chas. A.
Jones, Allen
Johnson, W. F.
Johnston, J. P.
Kirkelyre, H. D.
Jarchie, George
Knight, Fred B.
Lamberson, F.
Levy, Graham G.
Lewis, Harry
Long, James
Miller, Z. H.
Malthie, Albert S.
Maile, Burge
Malin, Nace
Merrill, M.
Murray, Augustus F.
Miller, H.
Mallan, Wm.
Monson, Charles H.
McCongh, Ira
McLachlan, Geo. S.
McCall, Jas. H.
McAte, Dr. J. W.
Sonner, Milo
O'Connell, John
Parker, J. S.
Porter, W. J.
Potter, W. J.
Walbo, W. L.
Lane, Dr. E. M.
Smith, Mr. Harper J.
Scales, M. J.
Schneider, John
Stimson, F. J.
Snyder, Chas. N.
Sample, Mr.
Williams, Arthur
Weringfield, M. S.
Webb, E. J.
Wood, Sandy
Wheeler, C. N.
Woods, B. B.
Wolf, George

LADIES.

Armstrong, Mrs. Chas.
Alberson, Mrs. Medora
Adams, Mrs. A. W.
Cline, Mrs. Wm.
Cooper, Mrs. M. J.
Cooper, Mrs. Ella
Brown, Mrs. Sarah
Bowles, Mrs. Ella
Bowles, Mrs. Ella
Bowles, Mrs. Ella

THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTER FROM A LEISURELY TRAVELER.

More Concerning the Tapu Spirit Upon It—Attacked by Natives—In Danger from Drunken Savages—A Delicate Mission for an Ambassador and Its Outcome.

Tuesday, July 16.—It rained in the night, sudden and loud, in Gilbert island fashion. Before the day the crowing of a cock aroused me, and I wandered in the compound and along the street. The squall was blown by; the moon shone with incomparable luster, the air lay dead as in a room, and yet all the isle sounded as under a strong shower, the eaves thickly pattering, the lofty palms dripping at longer intervals and with a louder note. In this bold nocturnal light the interior of the houses lay inscrutable, one lump of blackness, save where the moon glinted under the roof and made a belt of silver, and drew the slanting shadows of the pillars on the floor. Nowhere in all the town was any lamp or ember; not a creature stirred. I thought I was alone to be awake. But the police were faithful to their duty; secretly vigilant, keeping account of time; and a little later the watchman struck slowly and repeatedly on the cathedral bell 4 o'clock, the warning signal. It seemed strange that in a town resigned to drunkenness and tumult curfew and reveille should still be sounded and still obeyed, and to find in what seemed the dissolution of the body politic the police observing their routine. But we have lost the notion of such legal saturnalia; our institutions press upon us with uninterrupted force. That which was wrong on Tuesday will be still wrong on Wednesday, and we conceive with effort a state of society where any part of the local decalogue may be suspended.

The day came and brought little change. The place still lay silent; the people slept, the town slept. Even the few who were awake, mostly women and children, held their peace and kept within under the strong shadow of the thatch, where you must stop and peer to see them. Through the deserted streets and past the sleeping houses a deputation took its way at an early hour to the palace; the king was suddenly awakened and must listen (probably with a headache) to unpalatable truths. Mrs. Rick, being a sufficient mistress of that difficult tongue, was spokesman. She explained to the sick monarch that I was an intimate personal friend of Queen Victoria; that immediately on my return I should make her a report upon Butaritari, and that if my house should have been again invaded by natives a man of war would be despatched to make reprisals. It was scarce the fact, rather a just and necessary parable of the fact, corrected for latitude; and it certainly told upon the king. He was much affected. He had conceived the notion (he said) that I was a man of some importance, but not dreamed it was as bad as this; and the missionary house was tapued under a fine of $50.

So much was announced on the return of the deputation; not any more; and I gathered subsequently that much more had passed. The protection gained was welcome. It had been the most annoying and not the least alarming feature of the day before that our house was periodically filled with tipsy natives, twenty or thirty at a time, begging drink, fingering our goods, hard to be dislodged, awkward to quarrel with. Queen Victoria's friend (who was soon promoted to be her son) was free from these intrusions. Not only my house, but my neighborhood as well, was left in peace; even on our walks abroad we were guarded and prepared for, and, like great persons visiting a hospital, saw only the fair side. For the matter of a week we were thus suffered to go out and live in a fool's paradise, supposing the king to have kept his word, the tapu to be revived, and the island once more sober.

Tuesday, July 22.—We dined under a lure trellice erected for the Fourth of July, and here we used to linger by lamplight over coffee and tobacco. In that climate evening approaches without sensible chill; the wind dies out before sunset; heaven glows awhile and fades, and darkens into the blueness of the tropical night; swiftly and insensibly the shadows thicken, the stars multiply their number; you look around you and the day is gone. It was then that we would see our Chinaman draw near across the compound in a lurching sphere of light divided by his shadow, and with the coming of the lamp the night closed about the table. The faces of the company, the sprays of the trellice, stood out suddenly bright on a ground of blue and silver, faintly designed with palm tops and the peaked roofs of houses. Here and there the gloss upon a leaf or the fracture of a stone returned an isolated sparkle. All else had vanished. We hung there illuminated, like a galaxy of stars "in vacuo"; we sat, manifest and blind, amid the general ambush of the darkness, and the islanders, passing with light footfalls and low voices in the sand of the road, lingered to observe us unseen.

On Tuesday the dusk had fallen, the lamp had just been brought, when a missile struck the table with a rattling smack and rebounded past my ear. Three inches to one side, and this page had never been written, for the thing traveled like a cannon ball. It was supposed at the time to be a nut, though even at the time I thought it seemed a small one and fell strangely.

Wednesday, July 24.—The dusk had fallen once more and the lamp just been carried out when the same business was repeated. And again the missile whistled past my ear. One nut I had been willing to accept, a second I rejected utterly. A cocoanut does not come slinging along on a windless evening, making an angle of about fifteen degrees with the horizon; cocoanuts do not fall on successive nights at the same hour and spot; in both cases, besides, a specific moment seemed to have been chosen, that when the lamp was just carried out, a specific person threatened, and that the head of the family. I may have been right or wrong, and local opinion on the point was much divided, but, at the time, I believed I was the mark of some intimidation; believed the missile was a stone, aimed not to hit, but to frighten, not so much an expression in itself as a menace of aggressions in the future.

No one makes a man more angry. I ran into the road, where the natives were, as usual, promenading in the dark. Maka joined me with a lantern and I ran from one to another, glared in quite innocent faces, put useless questions, and proffered idle threats. Thence I carried my wrath (which was worthy the son of any queen in history) to the Ricks. They heard me with depression, assured me this trick of throwing a stone into a family dinner was not new; that it meant mischief, and was a piece with the alarming disposition of the natives. And then the truth, so long concealed from us, came out. The king had broken his promise, he had defied the deputation, the tapu was still dormant, "the Land-We-Live-In" still selling drink, and that quarter of the town disturbed and menaced by perpetual broils. But there was worse ahead; a feast was now preparing for the birthday of the little princes, and the tributary chiefs of Kuma and Little Makin were expected daily.

Strong in numerous and somewhat savage clansmen, these were believed, like the Douglasses of old, to be of doubtful loyalty. Kuma (a little pot-bellied fellow) never visited the palace, never entered the town, but sat on the beach on a mat, a gun across his knees, parading his mistrust and scorn. Karaitch of Makin, although he was more bold, was not supposed to be more friendly; and not only were the great vassals jealous of the throne, but the followers on either side shared in the animosity. Brawls had already taken place. Blows had passed which might at any moment be repaid in blood. Some of the strangers were already here, and already drinking; if the debauch continued after the bulk of them had come, a collision, perhaps a revolution, was to be expected.

The sale of drink is among these islands a measure of the jealousy of traders. One begins, the others are constrained to follow, and to him who has the most gin, and sells it the most recklessly, the lion's share of copra is assured. It is felt by all to be an extreme expedient, neither safe, decent nor dignified. A trader on Tarawa, heated by an eager rivalry, brought many cases of gin. He told me he sat afterward day and night in his house till it was finished, not daring to arrest the sale, not venturing to go forth—the bush all round him filled with howling drunkards. At night above all, when he was afraid to sleep, and heard shots and voices about him in the darkness, his remorse was black.

"My God!" he reflected, "if I was to lose my life on such a wretched business!" Often and often in the story of the Gilberts this scene has been repeated; and the remorseful trader sat beside his lamp longing for the day, listening with agony for the sound of murder, registering resolutions for the future. For the business is easy to begin but hazardous to stop. The natives are in their way a just and law-abiding people, mindful of their debts, docile to the voice of their own institutions; when the tapu is re-enforced they will cease drinking; but the white who seeks to antedate the moment by refusing liquor does so at his peril. I have one in my eye who in such a case escaped with difficulty and bears to this day the marks of human teeth.

Hence in some degree the anxiety and helplessness of Mr. Rick. He and Tom, alarmed by the rabblement of the Sans Souci, had stopped the sale; they had done so without danger because The Land We Live In still continued selling; it was claimed, besides, that they had been the first to begin. What step could be taken? Could Mr. Rick visit Mr. Muller (with whom he was not on terms) and address him thus: "I was getting ahead of you, now you are getting ahead of me, and I ask you to forego your profit. I got my place closed in safety, thanks to your continuing, but now I think you have continued long enough. I begin to be alarmed, and because I am afraid I ask you to confront a certain danger?" It was not to be thought of. In his impotence Mr. Rick had even prepared a letter to the German consul at Jaluit, which he had no means of sending, in which, it was plain the consul could return no timely or effective answer. Something else had to be found, and there was one person at our end of the town who was at least not interested in copra. There was little else to be said in favor of myself as an ambassador. I had arrived in the Wightman schooner, I was living in the Wightman compound, I was the daily associate of the Wightman coterie. It was egregious enough that I should now intrude unasked in the private affairs of Crawford's agent and press upon him the sacrifice of his interests and the venture of his life. But, bad as I might be, there was none better. Since the affair of the stone I was, besides, sharp-set to be doing, the idea of a delicate interview attracted me, and I thought it policy to show myself abroad.

The night was very dark. There was a service in the church, and the building glimmered through all its crevices like a dim Kirk Alloway. I saw few other lights, but was indistinctly aware of many people stirring in the darkness, and a hum and spattering of low talk that sounded stealthy. I believe (in the old phrase) my heart was sometimes in my shoulder as I went. Muller's was but partly lighted and quite silent, and the gate was fastened. I could by no means manage to undo the latch. No wonder; since I found it afterward to be four or five feet long, a fortification in itself. As I still fumbled a dog came on the inside and snuffed suspiciously at my hands, so that I was reduced to calling "House ahoy!" Mr. Muller came down and put his chin across the paling in the dark. "Who is that?" said he, like one who has no mind to welcome strangers.

"My name is Stevenson," said I.

"Oh, Mr. Stevens! I didn't know you. Come inside."

We stepped into the dark store, where I leaned upon the counter and he against the wall. All the light came from the sleeping room, where I saw his family being put to bed; it struck full in my face, but Mr. Muller stood in shadow. No doubt he expected what was coming and sought the advantage of position; but for a man who wished to persuade and had nothing to conceal mine was the preferable.

"Look here," I began. "I hear you are selling drink to the natives."

"Others have done that before me," he returned pointedly.

"No doubt," said I, "and I have nothing to do with the past, but the future. I want you to promise you will handle these spirits carefully."

"Now what is your motive in this?" he asked, and then with a sneer, "Are you afraid of your life?"

"That is nothing to the purpose," I replied. "I know and you know these spirits ought not to be sold at all."

"Tom and Mr. Rick have sold them before."

"I have nothing to do with Tom and Mr. Rick. All I know is I have heard them both refuse."

"No, I suppose you have nothing to do with them. Then you're just afraid of your life?"

"Come now," I cried, being perhaps a little stung, "you know in your heart I am asking a reasonable thing. I don't ask you to lose your profit, though I would prefer to see no spirits brought here, as you would."

"I don't say I wouldn't. I didn't begin this," he interrupted.

"No, I don't suppose you did," said I, "and I don't ask you to lose. I ask you to give me your word, man to man, that you will make no native drunk."

Up to now Mr. Muller had maintained an attitude very trying to my temper, but he had maintained it with difficulty, his sentiment being all upon my side; and here he changed ground for the worse. "It isn't me that sells," said he.

"No, it's that nigger," I agreed. "But he's yours to buy and sell; you have your hand on the nape of his neck; and I ask you—I have my wife here—to use the authority you have."

He hastily returned to his old ward. "I don't deny I could, if I wanted," said he, "but there's no danger; the natives are all quiet. You're just afraid of your life."

I do not like to be called a coward, even by implication; and here I lost my temper and propounded an untimely ultimatum. "You had better put it plain," I cried. "Do you mean to refuse me what I ask?"

"I don't want either to refuse it or grant it," he replied.

"You'll find you will have to do the one thing or the other, and right now!" I cried, with about equal parts of rudeness and folly, and then, striking into a happier vein, "Come," said I. "You're a better sort than that. I see what's

NATIVE GIRL, BUTARITARI.

wrong with you, you think I came from the opposite camp. I see the sort of a man you are, and you know that what I ask is right."

Again he changed ground, a fatal maneuver. "If the natives get any drink it isn't safe to stop them," he objected.

I took him on the exposed flank with horse and foot. "I'll be answerable for the bar," I said. "We are three men and four revolvers; we'll come at a word and hold the place against the village."

"You don't know what you're talking about; it's too dangerous!" he cried.

"Look here," said I. "I don't mind much about losing that life you talk so much of; but I mean to lose it the way I want to, and that is putting a stop to all this beastliness."

He talked awhile about his duty to the firm. I minded not at all; I was secure of victory. He was but waiting to capitulate, and looked about for any pretext to relieve the strain. In the gush of light from the bedroom door I spied a cigar holder on the desk. "That is well colored," said I.

"Will you take a cigar?" said he.

I took it and held it up unlighted. "Now," said I, "you promise me."

"I promise you you won't have any trouble from natives that have drunk at my place," he replied.

"That is all I ask," said I, and showed it was not by immediately offering to try his stock.

So far as it was any way critical our interview here ended. Mr. Muller had thenceforth ceased to regard me as an emissary from his rivals, dropped his defensive attitude, and spoke as he believed. I could make out that he would already, had he dared, have stopped the sale himself. Not quite daring, it may be imagined how he resented the idea of interference from those who had (by his own statement) first led him on, then deserted him in the breach, and now (sitting themselves in safety) egged him on to a new peril, which was all gain to them, all loss to him. I asked him what he thought of the danger from the feast.

"I think worse of it than any of you," he answered. "They were shooting around here last night, and I heard the balls, too. I said to myself, 'That's bad.' What gets me is why you should be making this row up at your end. I should be the first to go."

It was a thoughtless wonder; the consolation of being second is not great; the fact, not the order of going there was our concern.

We were talking pleasantly when a third, in the person of Mr. Williams, was added to our party. He came; he decanted his loquacity, talking by the yard; great words, much manner, no significance. In part he talked for the mere love of talking, in part to put a value on himself by opposition, and in part, we may suppose he was really (in Mr. Muller's formula) afraid of his life. His obstinacy was cannon proof; he planted his feet apart and brayed. It was vain to answer him, for he talked at random, and it was only by leaving that I could bring the absurd and irritating business to a stop. And yet the last few speeches are perhaps worth commemorating for the love of fun.

"Mr. Stevens wants to buy your drink," objected Muller, who still clung to argument, where only a stick would have been useful.

"O, that's impossible," said Mr. Williams.

"Refuse if you like!" said I, who regarded him as a vain thing.

"I only refuse upon considerations," distinguished Mr. Williams.

"I have to go. I take no interest in your motives. I leave you to your brew," said I, grimly.

"But my spirits," he cried in a rapture, "that can't be done! My brandy is that expensive that nobody can afford to buy it."

So once more I left him talking. It seems to me if ever I return I shall find him talking still. Fancy hears even now, over a great interval of seas and from beyond the line and the meridian, that continuous voice of speech.

We sat deep into the night like a pack of schoolboys, preparing the revolvers and arranging plans against the morrow. It promised certainly to be a busy and eventful day. The Old Men were to be summoned to confront me on the question of the tapu; Muller might call us at any moment to garrison his bar; and suppose Muller to fail, we decided in a family council to take that matter in our own hands, seize the Land-We-Live-In at the pistol's mouth, and make the polysyllabic Williams dance to a new tune. As I recall our humor, I think it would have gone hard with the mulatto.

Wednesday, July 24. It was as well and yet it was disappointing that these thunder clouds rolled off in silence. Whether the Old Men recoiled from an interview with Queen Victoria's son, whether Muller had secretly intervened, or whether the step flowed naturally from the fears of the king and the nearness of the feast, the tapu was early that morning re-enforced, not a day too soon; from the morrow the boats began to arrive thickly, and the town was filled with the big rowdy vassals of Karaitch.

The effect lingered for some time on the minds of the traders. It was with the approval of all present that I helped to draw up a petition to the United States, praying for a law against the liquor trade in the Gilberts, and it was at this request that I added, under my own name, a brief testimony of what I had passed. Useless pains, since the whole reposes, probably unread, and possibly unopened in a pigeonhole at Washington.

Sunday, July 28. This day we had the after-piece of the debauch. The king and queen in European clothes and followed by armed guards, attended church for the first time, and sat perched aloft in a precarious dignity, under the barrel hoop. Before sermon his majesty clambered from the dais, stood lopsidedly upon the gravel floor, and in a few words abjured drinking. The queen followed suit with a yet briefer allocution. I was then offered an opportunity to add my quota, but, like Mr. Williams, refused upon consideration. All the men in church were next addressed in turn; each held up his right hand, and the affair was over—throne and church were reconciled.

A NORTH SIDE DIFFICULTY.

He Wouldn't Take Up Her Time if Means Should Drop In.

It happened on the North side. A young man whose name may be given as Reginald Grimshaw, because it is neither Algernon McStab nor Patrick Fitz-[illegible], was looking through the young lady's album. He saw the photograph of a strange face and inquired:

"May I ask whose portrait this is, Miss Annabel?"

"That is Mr. Means, of Buffalo."

"Hum! He isn't a bad looking fellow."

"You never would guess what a queer dream I had about him not long ago."

"No?"

"No. I dreamed he had come all the way here from Buffalo to propose to me. I was otherwise engaged. A friend had called—just as you have, Reg—Mr. Grimshaw, you know, and I—I instructed the servant to say I was not at home."

Mr. Grimshaw turned pale. He had never been in any peril of this kind before.

"If he should—er—call while I'm here, you know," he said, looking around fearfully to see if his hat was within reach, "I—er—wouldn't be—"

"But I'm sure he won't, Reg—Mr. Grimshaw!"

"But if he should, you know," panted the young man, pushing his chair back, "I—er—wouldn't be selfish enough, you know, to take up your time, Miss Annabel, you know. Besides, I—"

"Well, sir?"

"I don't go a red cent on dreams, anyhow."

In the cold, sepulchral silence that ensued, the young man melted somehow out of the house, and if this should meet the eye of Mr. Means, of Buffalo, it will convey to him the assurance that Miss Annabel Oglebery, of the North side, will be at home to him at any time.—Chicago Tribune.

He Didn't Say Anything.

He was telling the story to a policeman of the Erie depot across the river. He was a tall, solemn looking man, and his baggage consisted of a gaunt and lonely looking carpetsack, which evidently held a shirt and a collar or two. Said he:

"It was over in New York, on some street or other. A man had fallen down in a fit or something, and I stopped to see what was up. A young man crowded in beside me, and looked at me and said: 'Old man, in the midst of life we are in death.'"

"Well?"

"I didn't say nothing or other, and purty soon he looked up agin and said: 'Old man, we fleeteth like a shadder and continueth not.'"

"Then what did you say?"

"I didn't say nothing, but he crowded up closer to me and said: 'Old man, man dieth and wasteth away and continueth not.'"

"And then?"

"And then I came away, and after I got on the boat I found that he had got my watch. I took the next boat back and looked all around for him, but he had withered away and departed, and the place know him no more."—New York Evening World.

And Their Cats Have No Tails.

They are queer folk, the Manx people, if all one reads of them be true. The Saturday Review tells a tale of an old Manxwoman, who, when a certain [illegible] occupation, replied condescendingly, "Well, well; what does it matter so long as a body makes his livin honestly?" Not less characteristic was the Manxman's remark to a visitor whose health had been much benefited by his stay on the island, "You iss a much better gentleman now till you wass when you came."—London Globe.

Asking Too Much.

"Of course it hurts, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, as she applied the liniment and rubbed it in vigorously. "Rheumatism always hurts. You must grin and bear it."

"I'm willing to bear it, Samantha," groaned Mr. Chugwater, "but darn me if I'm going to grin." Chicago Tribune.

A Mistaken Idea.

"But, Anny, what are you doing with papa's encyclopedia?"

"I'm only looking for dolly's lost stocking. Papa said yesterday that you could find everything in the encyclopedia!"—Fliegende Blätter.

A QUEEN AT HOME.

THE HOSPITALITY OF CARMEN SYLVA OF ROUMANIA.

Castle Pelesh and Its Pleasant Surroundings—An Unceremonious Call—The Love Story of the Roumanian Crown Prince—Lady Vacaresco and Her Songs.

Sinaia, Sept. 11.—Arrived at Sinaia I sent a messenger with my card and instructions from high quarters to Castle Pelesh.

A royal footman, donned in a brown livery braided with black, white trousers and leggings, presented me with the following message:

"Will be delighted to see you at Castle Pelesh to-night. You are requested to make an unceremonious call at 8 o'clock. "CARMEN SYLVA."

I asked the footman to explain to me what the Queen of Roumania meant by "unceremonious call."

"It is left to you to choose in what dress you will appear."

In the evening I nevertheless donned my dress suit, not wishing to fail in any way against etiquette, and drove to the castle.

There, amid the mountains, surrounded by primitive forests of dark fir trees, lay the castle, built in the German Renaissance style, with numerous spires, gables and balconies. However, I could not find the architecture particularly beautiful. In the distance the shepherds were seen driving their flocks homewards, their white blouses and fringed trousers contrasting with the beautiful green of the pastures. Everywhere amid the sombre hued rocks and the luxuriant vegetation nestled the picturesque villas of the nobles, for the aristocracy takes pride in living as near to their sovereign as possible.

I dismounted before the entrance and walked up through a garden with trimmed hedges, marble statues and babbling fountains to the gaily illumined summer residence of the queen.

The same footman was in attendance and led me into the reception room, furnished in dark blue brocade and lace.

One of the court ladies received me. It was Helen Vacaresco, who has lately figured as the heroine of Prince Ferdinand's unhappy love story.

"The queen will be here very soon," Miss Vacaresco informed me. She was a true type of the old Boiar families. Her features were prominent, with thick eyebrows and an abundance of hair. She wore the Roumanian costume, a long richly embroidered tunic of gay colors in long straight folds like ancient drapery; a red silk handkerchief, adorned with old golden coins, composed her head gear. She [illegible] had fine fiery eyes, and had a notable way of using them.

We indulged in a short conversation about Roumania, in which I learned that, when the present reign commenced, railroads were unknown to the country, which was altogether in no advanced stage of modern civilization. It is only under the present monarch, Carl I., that political and economical improvements have been made, such as the introduction of public schools and the banking systems and the amelioration of roads.

Another lady of honor entered the room and requested us to adjourn to the library, where we found quite a number of guests assembled.

A tall, middle aged lady stretched out her hand and bid me welcome. This was the queen, who is undeniably handsome and knows how to make the most of her beauty though she is no longer in the prime of youth. Her complexion was naturally clear and delicate, contrasting agreeably with her soft, ash-colored hair, turning gray.

The duke of Wied was present, a brother of the queen, a quiet old gentleman in a Prince Albert coat covered with decorations. He did not say much, but the fit of his coat was admirable!

King Carl had left for Bucharest, but the crown prince, Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, his nephew, was present with a number of courtiers and officers, all in the Roumanian costume.

The queen was dressed in tight fitting black robes, trimmed with pale gold lace and embroidered cap, to which was attached at the back a long, flowing veil of black lace.

None of her photographs reproduce the gentle, dreamy expression of her large eyes. Her sole ornament was a necklace of pearls twisted several times around her neck.

The library was a large high room, lined with book cases reaching to the ceiling, which contained thousands of volumes. A gallery supported by pillars and connected with the floor by a number of graceful winding stairs, ran about the room, which was lighted by a large skylight of colored glass. The guests had assembled in one of the niches. Its yellow-shaded floor lamp threw a soft radiance on the surroundings, and large vases of different flowers exhaled a delicious perfume.

The room also contained a piano and several other musical instruments. Some precious oil paintings adorned the walls, and statues rose up among palms and tropical plants.

The queen was interested to know if her works had been read to any extent in America. She said she would like to travel incognito through the country of which she had read so much. All the leading American authors were in her library.

"But I love these Carpathian mountains best!" she exclaimed with enthusiasm. "Are not the flowers wonderful! I never allow a tree to be cut down, even though they might obscure a very beautiful view. In one case his majesty wished to have some trees removed, but the ladies and I implored him to spare them!"

"Is the queen the master in this establishment?" I wondered.

What a mixture of delicacy and freshness the queen was! And that which contributed most to the charm that invested her whole person was the sweet, low tone of her voice.

Lady Helen Vacaresco was asked to sing one of her own compositions, put to music by August Bungert. She sang in a fine clear voice, with a good deal of taste and southern fire.

The queen applauded merrily and the rest joined in.

"Lady Vacaresco has collected these songs herself while studying the peasants' life in the Dimbovitza valley, where her father's estate is situated," remarked the queen.

Other guests were announced, the majority consisting of nobles and the old Roumanian poet, Bolintenean, the "Victor Hugo" of his country.

Smoking was a delightful prerogative, as the queen and many of the ladies of honor took part in it. The only refreshment served was Dagrashane, a native wine, and sliced pineapples and other fruit. Some of the ladies donned white aprons embroidered in colored arabesques and served the company.

The queen said, pointing to the embroidery on the aprons:

"All the ornamenting you perceive on the aprons is our work!"

Naturally I had little opportunity to carry on a dialogue of any length with the queen as she had to give her attention to so many guests.

Then a young German maid of honor with blond hair and blue eyes, performed on the harp.

Another lady showed us a screen, half painted, half embroidered, with colored silks and gold and silver threads.

"Everybody seems to be devoted to the muses here!" I remarked. Lady Vacaresco nodded. "Perhaps too much so!" and held her finger to her mouth to indicate silence. The fact is the military circles in Roumania do not quite approve of the devotion of the court to the muses and this great art enthusiasm.

Then the lady gave me a vivid description of the festivities and amusements at Castle Pelesh, the dinner parties, balls, masquerades, theatrical and musical amateur performances. "The queen offers the hospitality of her chateau to all the painters, sculptors, musicians, architects and savants of every profession to whom she takes a liking."

"What a variety of flowers there are in the room!" I remarked, looking around the apartment.

"Yes, her majesty is very fond of flowers. She has caused very large green and hot houses to be constructed in which flowers and plants of all zones are to be found. People acquainted with her taste send her the choicest plants from remotest places."

"Her majesty dresses very simply?"

"Yes, she avoids all pomp. Pearls are the only jewels she wears!"

Prince Ferdinand joined the conversation. He is a handsome young man, a little effeminate looking; but a bright conversationalist.

He spoke of all the French authors. "But my mother prefers 'Pierre Loti' to all the others," he remarked.

"Yes, I think 'Pecheuse de l'Islande' is exquisite."

This being one of his favorite books, we gain a clue to her writing, which despite its refinement of sentiment and sentimental elegance, is not very strong. Carriages were announced at 11 p. m.

On the whole, my visit had been a very agreeable one, of course, somewhat stiff and ceremonious for a "Bohemian," but it was at least devoid of the worn-out, stereotyped phrases customary at royal entertainments; an unaffected, intellectual and, at times, very interesting conversation had taken place.

The guests [illegible]. The queen shook hands with me in a cordial manner. I bowed to the other guests and left.

Her Object.

"What are you always following me around for?" demanded the earth angrily of the moon.

"Oh, I get a new quarters and halves by doing so," replied the moon nonchalantly.—Life.

A [illegible] Case.

Jiblets—Are you troubled with mosquitoes at your house, Cutlets?

Cutlets—Not at all. My daughter is taking lessons on the banjo, you know. Springfield Graphic.

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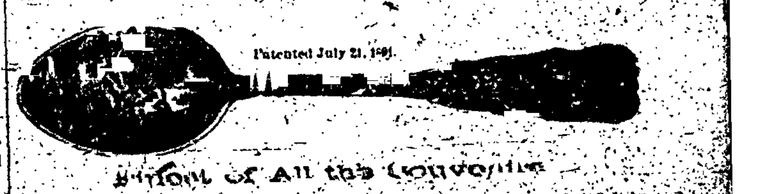

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CHAPTER V.

FIRST TRADING OF COLUMBUS IN THE NEW WORLD.

PART OF TERRESTRIAL GLOBE, MADE AT NUREMBERG 1492.

It was on Friday morning, the 12th of October that Columbus first beheld the New World. As the day dawned he saw before him a level island several leagues in extent, and covered with trees like a continual orchard. Though apparently uncultivated it was populous, for the inhabitants were seen issuing from all parts of the woods and running to the shore. They were perfectly naked, and, as they stood gazing at the ships, appeared by their attitudes and gestures to be lost in astonishment. Columbus made signal for the ships to cast anchor and the boats to be manned and armed. He entered his own boat, richly attired in scarlet, and holding the royal standard, while Martin Alonzo Pinzon and Vincent Janez, his brother, put off in company in their boats, each with a banner of the enterprise emblazoned with a green cross, having on either side the letters F. and Y., the initials of Ferdinand and Ysabella, surmounted by crowns.

As he approached the shore Columbus, who was disposed for all kinds of agreeable impressions, was delighted with the purity and suavity of the atmosphere, the crystal transparency of the sea and the extraordinary beauty of the vegetation. He beheld, also, fruits of an unknown kind upon the trees which overhung the shore. On landing he threw himself on his knees, kissed the earth, and returned thanks to God with tears of joy. His example was followed by the crew, whose hearts indeed overflowed with the same feelings of gratitude. Columbus then rising drew his sword, displayed the royal standard, and assembling around him the two captains, with Rodrigo de Escobedo, notary of the armament, Rodrigo Sanchez and the men who had landed, he took solemn possession in the name of the Castilian sovereigns, giving the island the name of San Salvador. Having complied with the requisite forms and ceremonies he called upon all present to take the oath of obedience to him, as admiral and viceroy, representing the persons of the sovereigns.

The feelings of the crew now burst forth in the most extravagant transports. They had recently considered themselves devoted men, hurrying forward to destruction; they now looked upon themselves as favorites of fortune, and gave the reins to the most unbounded joy. They thronged around the admiral with overflowing zeal, some embracing him, others kissing his hands. Those who had been most mutinous and turbulent during the voyage were now most devoted and enthusiastic. Some begged favors of him, as if he had already in his gift honors and wealth. Many object of strife, who had outraged him by their insolence, now crouched at his feet, begging pardon for all the trouble they had caused him, and promising the blindest obedience for the future.

The natives of the island, when at the first dawn of day they had beheld the ships hovering on their coast, had supposed them monsters which had issued from the deep during the night. They had crowded to the beach and watched their movements with awful anxiety. Their venturing about, apparently without effort, and the slight and furling of their sails, resembling large wings, filled them with astonishment. When they beheld their boats approach the shore, and a number of strange beings clad in glittering steel or raiment of various colors landing upon the beach, they fled in affright to the woods. Finding however, that there was no attempt to pursue or molest them they gradually recovered from their terror and approached the Spaniards with great awe, frequently prostrating themselves on the earth and making signs of adoration. During the ceremonies of taking possession they gazed long in timid admiration at the complexion, the beards, the shining armor and splendid dress of the Spaniards.

The admiral particularly attracted their attention from his commanding height, his air of authority, his dress of scarlet and the deference which was paid him by his companions, all which pointed him out to be the commander. When they had still further recovered from their fears they approached the Spaniards, touched their beards and examined their hands and faces, admiring their whiteness. Columbus was pleased with the simplicity and confiding simplicity, and suffered their scrutiny with perfect acquiescence, winning them by his benignity. They now observed that the ships had sailed out of the crystal firmament which bounded their horizon, or had descended from above on their ample wings, and that these marvelous beings were inhabitants of the skies.

The natives of the island were no less objects of curiosity to the Spaniards, differing as they did from any race of men they had ever seen. Their appearance gave no promise of either wealth or civilization for they were entirely naked, and painted with a variety of colors. With some it was confined merely to a part of the face, the nose or around the eyes, with others it extended to the whole body, and gave them a wild and fantastic appearance. Their complexion was of a tawny or copper hue, and they were entirely destitute of beards. Their hair was not curled like the recently discovered tribes of the African coast, under the same latitude, but straight and coarse, partly cut short above the ears, but some locks were left long behind and falling upon their shoulders. Their features, though obscured and disfigured by paint, were agreeable; they had lofty foreheads and remarkably fine eyes; they were of moderate stature and well formed; most of them appeared to be under thirty years of age; there was but a few grey hairs with their quite young and like their companions, and beautifully formed.

As Columbus supposed himself to have landed on an island at the extremity of India, he called the natives by the general appellation of Indians, which was universally adopted before the true nature of his discovery was known, and has since been extended to all the aboriginals of the New World.

The islanders were friendly and gentle. Their only arms were lances hardened at the end by fire, or pointed with a flint, or the teeth or bone of a fish. There was no iron to be seen, nor did they appear acquainted with its properties, for when a drawn sword was presented to them they unguardedly took it by the edge.

Columbus distributed among them colored caps, glass beads, hawks' bells and other trifles such as the Portuguese were accustomed to trade with among the nations of the gold coast of Africa. They received them eagerly, hung the beads round their necks, and were wonderfully pleased with their finery and with the sound of the bells. The Spaniards remained all day on shore refreshing themselves after their anxious voyage and the beautiful groves of the island, and returned on board late in the evening, delighted with all they had seen.

On the following morning at break of day the shore was thronged with the natives, some swam off to the ships others came in light barks which they called canoes, formed of a single tree hollowed and capable of holding from one man to the number of forty or fifty. These they managed dexterously with paddles, and if overturned, swam about in the water with perfect unconcern, as if in their natural element, righting their canoes with great facility and bailing them with calabashes.

They were eager to procure more toys and trinkets not apparently from any idea of their intrinsic value but because everything from the hands of the strangers possessed a supernatural virtue in their eyes as having been brought from heaven. They even picked up fragments of glass and earthenware as valuable prizes. They had but few objects to offer in return except parrots, of which great numbers were domesticated among them, and cotton yarn of which they had abundance and would exchange large balls of five and twenty pounds weight for the merest trifle.

They brought also cakes of a kind of bread called cassava, which constituted a principal part of their food and was afterwards an important article of commerce with the Spaniards. It was formed from a great root called yuca which they cultivated in fields. This they cut into small morsels, which they grated or scraped and strained into a press making a broad thin cake, which was afterwards dried hard and would keep for a long time, being steeped in water when eaten. It was insipid, but nourishing, though the water strained from it in the preparation was a deadly poison. There was another kind of yuca deemed free of the poisonous quality, which was eaten in the root either boiled or roasted.

The avarice of the discoverers was quickly excited by the sight of small ornaments of gold which by some of the natives were readily exchanged for glass beads and hawks' bells, and both parties exulted in the bargain, no doubt admiring each other's simplicity. As gold, however, was an object of royal monopoly in all enterprises of discovery, Columbus forbade any traffic in it without his express sanction, and, he put the same prohibition on the traffic for cotton, reserving to the crown all trade for it wherever it should be found in any quantity.

He inquired of the natives where this gold was procured. They answered him by signs pointing to the south, where, he understood them, dwelt a king of such wealth that he was served in vessels of wrought gold. He understood also that there was land to the south, the southwest and the northwest, and that the people from the last mentioned quarter frequently proceeded to the south west in quest of gold and precious stones, making in their way descents upon the islands and carrying off the inhabitants. Several of the natives showed him scars of wounds received in battles with these invaders. It is evident that a great part of his fancied intelligence was self delusion on the part of Columbus, for he was under a spell of the imagination, which gave its own shape and colors to every object. He was persuaded that the Indians spoke of the islands described by Marco Polo as lying opposite Cathay, in the Chinese sea, and he construed everything to accord with the account given of these opulent regions. Thus the enemies which the natives spoke of as coming from the northwest he concluded to be the people of the mainland of Asia, the subjects of the great khan of Tartary, who were represented by the Venetian traveler as accustomed to make war upon the islands and to enslave their inhabitants. The country to the south, abounding in gold, could be none other than the famous island of Cipango, and the king who was served out of vessels of gold must be the monarch whose magnificent city and gorgeous palace covered with plates of gold had been extolled in such splendid terms by Marco Polo.

The island where Columbus had thus for the first time set his foot upon the New World was called by the natives Guanahani. It still retains the name of San Salvador, which he gave to it, though called by the English Cat island. The light which he had seen the evening previous to his making land may have been on Watling's Island, which lies a few leagues to the east. San Salvador is one of the great cluster of the Lucayos or Bahama islands, which stretch south east and northwest from the coast of Florida to Hispaniola covering the northern coast of Cuba.

On the morning of the 14th of October the admiral set off at daybreak with the boats of the ships to reconnoiter the island directing his course to the north east. The coast was surrounded by a reef of rocks, within which there was depth of water and sufficient harbor to receive all the ships in Christendom. The entrance was very narrow. Within there were many sand banks, but the water was as still as in a pool.

The island appeared throughout to be well wooded, with streams of water and a large lake in the center. As the boats proceeded they passed two or three villages the inhabitants of which men as well as women ran to the shores throwing themselves on the ground lifting up their hands and eyes either giving thanks to heaven or worshiping the Spaniards as supernatural beings. They ran along parallel to the boats calling after the Spaniards and invoking them by signs to land offering them various fruits and vessels of water. Finding however, that the boats continued on their course, many threw themselves into the sea and swam after them and others followed in canoes. The admiral received them all with kindness giving them glass beads and other trifles which were received with transport as celestial presents for the invariable idea of the savages was that the white men had come from the skies.

In this way they pursued their course until they came to a small peninsula which with two or three days labor might be separated from the mainland and surrounded with water and was therefore specified by Columbus as an excellent situation for a fortress. On this were six Indian cabins, surrounded by groves and gardens as beautiful as those of Castile. The sailors being wearied with rowing and the island not appearing to the admiral of sufficient importance to induce colonization he returned to the ships taking seven of the natives with him that they might acquire the Spanish language and serve as interpreters.

Having taken in a supply of wood and water they left the island of San Salvador the same evening, the admiral being impatient to arrive at a wealthy country to the south which he still fondly hoped would prove the famous island of Cipango.

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

BUNCOMBE'S SOCIAL STAR.

NOTES PICKED UP HERE AND THERE BY BILL NYE.

Some of Man's Most Prominent Society Chasers Who Will Be Found and Pleased to Read the Accompanying Notices About Themselves.

(Copyrighted 1891 by Edgar W. Nye.)

CHATO Y NOS, Buncombe Co., N. C., September 1891.

The following society notes regarding the summer movements of people in our set may be of interest to our many readers and if published will be regarded as a special favor by those parties whose names have been surreptitiously sent in to me.

Mr. A. Wittmore Rumsey is back from Bar Harbor whither he has been visiting for Mr. De Witt Peckenham of Cockaghate. His Mr. Rumsey does not know when he will return to Bar Harbor again this season or not. Much is says will depend upon how Mr. De Witt's Packet-boat feels about it.

GETTING SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Comfort Veazy is undoubtedly the belle of Sandy Mush this season. To see her moisten her pink finger and taste one of our large purple toper low dangles is as well worth a trip as and change tide over the scholar and summing roads of Buncombe county. Her reported engagement to Mr. George Van Schaff and other celebrated men of Buncombe county was denied by Miss Veazy almost before the report started so she will remain in the still book, and probably conduct a Belgarre class for the colored people of Gath county.

Miss Pearl Pifoofler is summering at the Blue River House, east of Monroe. It is a quiet place and west of the Swanannoa river. She appeared yesterday evening in a tennis suit and climbed a gourmand tree twenty seven feet high. She is wearing this season a very blue hide thread hose with orange alarm clocks on same. Miss Pifoofler is a great favorite at her home in East Hypochondria. Her mother is with her and thoughtlessly told us this by an unguarded moment.

Mr. Plum Leri the Patton avenue prince of barbers, spent a week with us recently, bringing his family. Plum has made almost a national reputation as a prompt and painless post mortem barber.

Miss Clandestine Wartz met up with a serious accident while riding Monroe Tushmaker's claybank mare Emulsion last week. It was at or near the foot of Mount Pisgah on the Hendersonville road, and it seemed like the mare sat down on a chinkapin burr by the roadside to think over her past life and pass resolutions regarding her policy for the future. Maddened by the pain the spirited animal with dilated nostrils and tired tail, lashing it ever and anon to and fro across her chest and stomach, undertook to climb a early poplar tree with her shoes on. She had not, therefore ascended more than twenty feet with her young mistress when she lost her grip and fell the entire distance falling on her fair burden and bursting her suncingle (her own suncingle we mean). Miss Wartz was greatly shocked and as soon as possible pushed the unwieldy brute off as it was lying across her chest at the time. Miss Wartz is one of the best equestrian riders of South Tuscaloosa, Ala., but says that where the horses are mostly prehensile and people have to climb trees to get around a mud hole it is time to call a halt.

Apropos of the above item Mr. Reconpense Stillwagon laid on our table yesterday a dead colt, for which he will please accept thanks. It only lived a few days he said but is a most peculiar formation. Mr. Stillwagon says that he has seen a number of these anomalies within the past few years, which shows as he goes on to state that the North Carolina horse is gradually changing to meet the demands of his surroundings. Special attention is attracted toward this colt, which is like that of the opossum enabling the animal to hang by it from a tree while the wagon is being drawn from the road or possibly swinging from bough to bough where the roads are impassable. Mr. Stillwagon says that the time is not far distant when no one will use the roads at all. Many do not use them already. The time is coming, he claims, when the Buncombe county road will only be used by people who have been stung. Nothing is so soothing to a stung as mud he says, and some days when you see a man sitting in the road up to his armpits you will know that he has been recently stung and is engaged in applying one of Mr. Stillwagon's improved roads to himself.

Miss Phoebe Beebe of Cresar's Head was at the dance here night before last and did not miss a dance. She danced almost exclusively with her escort who it is understood is doing chores for his board at her father's place. She was unusually gay and rather chaffed some of her lady friends who had a steady company. Miss Beebe was well dressed and looked like she was [illegible] she wore long angel sleeves which hung down like the wet narrative of a baby elephant. The floor manager said she was as light on the floor as an unladed [illegible] and [illegible] as all get out. She went home about 2 o'clock saying as she rode away on her father's gray paltry followed by her [illegible] and a young colt that she rode home would be all played out instead of [illegible] as she had swept like a tornado all the evening. Her silvery laughter [illegible] as she rode away. She is the pet of everybody here. She was at Saratoga last season and received good [illegible] there also.

Miss Precious Ilex Wipes of Blue River is a guest at the Blue River House. She is a powerful [illegible] is just building into manhood. Head waiter gave her a musical for her coffee last week and that afternoon there was a shower of flesh colored [illegible] all of Hickory township. It seems she is the acknowledged belle of the hotel not having yet been catched. At evening she fills the gloaming [illegible] a sad sweet song which she sings in a rich baritone voice conveying the erroneous impression to outsiders that she is a man boarding there.

Miss Emma Dryfoogle of Lee is spending the season here at the Blue Ridge House. She brought a tandem with her which got stalled and was abandoned on the Asheville and Pisgah road last week. A [illegible] is to be put to work on it in a few days. She says that if the rain continues a week or two more everything will be floating in driving down the Asheville street improvement bonds. Miss Dryfoogle is quite a sprinter and athlete. Mr. Herbert Dangerfield of Grand street who was here this summer eight dollars' worth says that her arm is as hard and muscular as the back of a dictionary. Notwithstanding her air of good breeding about her and travels with her own soap wherever she goes.

Miss Maizie Vermuth of Accomac, New York city, is also here stopping at the Mean Temperature House. She has blond with soft and slightly inflamed eyes. Her father is very wealthy she says, and a policeman also. She is a great reader she says and takes the Century every month while here. She gets it oftener while in New York. She is a graceful dancer and loves to be swung twice around in the polka dances by a purse man.

Miss Lulu Smith is of Charleston, Ills., is here temporarily for her health. She came here with hay fever and a shawl strap for the summer. She has been taken for Ella Wheeler Wilcox twice and soon after was taken for a number who recognize. Miss Smith is the author of How to Kiss, Our Grandmamma at Home of Evening, and other works. She paints also. She leaves in a few days for Pisgah and the Rat Trap to spend the pastoral. Dress as a mark. Quite a number of people who saw it readily pointed out which was the Rat and which was the Pisgah, thus showing that she is a master of her art. Monroe Stivers who came along while she was working, told her that he knew what would take that all off and leave her eyes as clean as a whistle. She then set her reversible spitz dog on him and he is now secured usually with woods running swiftly here and there frothing at the mouth and biting the cows. Hydrophobia has also shown itself in Asheville lately and eighteen valuable dogs belonging to one man have lost their lives. Miss Smithers is a petite girl with bright, piercing elbows and rosebud mouth. Her father is a vintner and makes the celebrated Peoria Plum Duff cooking whisky for man and beast. She is a good housewoman and takes care of her father's team entirely when at home. She is a graceful rider, and her only fault in getting the rise in the saddle is according to our best rules, that when she hits the saddle she does not grunt at the same time the horse does.

Miss Birdie Mudge of Vancoloid O. gave a scotch plaid tea and marshmallow roast day before yesterday and invited the president of the United States. It is thought that he did not get the letter. Dancing was held in the evening, which was only marred by a cutting scrape participated in by the first violin and the month organ man both colored. Miss Mudge was greatly pained over the outcome but not so much so as the month organist who accidentally exposed some of his plans and specifications connected with his digestive scheme. So that it took the entire E string to sew up and circle was greatly annoyed by the occurrence, and said she was sorry, as it turned out, that the president did not come.

AT THE DANCE.

Miss Valerian Briggs, of Charleston, whose father brought on the war and who afterward regretted it is stopping at the Floating Island House. She is a beautiful southern girl of about thirty nine years and loves to discuss the war with people who are engaged in other pursuits. In this way she often empties a hotel porch or gets her choice of the hammocks. She was well brought up however, and before the war her father was very wealthy. He owned over a hundred niggers. Now he hasn't any hardly at all. He says it hurt it to do over again, he would be more conservative. Miss Briggs does not use tobacco in any form.

For two days a young man was at the Big Hominy House near Flat Rock last week but a young widow named Branscom from Philadelphia flushed him prematurely and his swallowtail remains as yet unsolved. His name was Lafayette Muggs a tall and wary man from Tennessee. His father was in the war and was also a very spare man. He was in the hottest of the fight but never got a scratch. Several notches were cut in him but he never got a flesh wound. He had no fever sore. When he was lacerated he never had gangrene. He had necrosis.

The young man is here to be entirely private quite in Tennessee and is quite a catch but the widow cornered him one hot afternoon when the sun could't bring out the bouquet of her grandmamma's mourning goods and he paid his bill at exhaust and borrowing a tent went far into the forest as he could go in the cow flies. The evaporation of hot tears from the meshes of freshly dyed mourning apparel especially if the tears are shed for another man cost a pleasant over whose untimely might otherwise set well on one's stomach.

Thirty eight women from fresh air fund excursion of eighteen and a colored waiter with the lustre cream of [illegible] Ozone House.

The W. C. T. U. here has raised thirty dollars toward building the new jail in this place.

A stag dance was held at Clem Sour Woods place last Friday. It was a week ago after which a watermelon was cut. Many said it was the best doings ever they had been at.

Bill Nye.

His Spoiled Confidence.

It was the sixth time this summer. As we sat in the hammock together his well right arm stole slowly around her waist and he whispered: "This is what I call makin' a clear the waste of [illegible]."

"Oh no I wouldn't call it that" she said softly.

"Why not darling?"

"Because—because a waste place is one that has never been cultivated before"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Plenty Left.

Dr. Wilkens—No, Miss Tomkins I am afraid I can't see much of me before you see I am up to my ears in work.

Miss Tomkins—Oh I am sure we can still see a great deal of you then.—Life.

GEN. BOOTH AT HOME.

A Chat with the Commander of the Salvation Army.

The Object of His Visit to the 4th Ave.—A Frank Discussion of His Methods and What He Hopes to Accomplish—The Work in America.

(COPYRIGHT 1891.)

Well I want an American chair. Sit down. I like the Americans. I owe much to an American, Rev. James Caughey. He came as an evangelist through my town when I was a boy, and he was a revelation. His conversational way of telling God's truths had more effect upon me than any pulpit eloquence I had ever heard. I have always had a warm spot in my heart for the Americans, and I like their energy and straightforward ways. Now I am going to South Africa to see if the native tribes cannot be converted. It is an idea of mine. The Salvation Army for once is going to see if foreign

William Booth

missionary work cannot be done. You have come to get the last interview with me before I sail, haven't you? You shall have it, my boy. I like your American enterprise.

The speaker was Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army. The general was in the headquarters of the Salvation Army on Queen Victoria street. Like generals that lead other kind of armies he was difficult to be seen without the red tape process of needing a few of his subalterns. He was busy, too, for it was the day before he was to sail for South Africa to reconnoiter and see if the natives that still cling to tribal customs could be converted.

The great headquarters of the army consist of three entire buildings, and make an imposing appearance. On the ground floor all the available space was devoted to Salvation Army literature, portraits of the general and his late lamented co-worker Mrs. Booth, the festive and soul stirring tambourine and long throated trumpet. A smart looking young soldier boy, clad in the regulation uniform was busily engaged in sorting books and singing in a baritone voice that sadly needed cultivation, the hymn—"I will believe, I do believe." I entered.

In going up the stairs many young girls, wearing nattty red jerseys, were seen passing hither and thither. They all combed their hair a la Martha Washington. Those who had no huge bonnets revealed but little of their faces. A majority of the girls had pale faces as if the army work had made them prematurely thoughtful. Only one girl had a face that could in any way compare to the sweet, reflecting loveliness of Mrs. Ballington Booth, now at work in America. Through the glass doors of the many offices a perfect beehive of clerks could be seen writing rapidly. Several of the soldiers, who seemed to be superannuated veterans, came along and indulged in conversation. They were loyal and devoted to Gen. Booth. He was their idol, and they could pronounce no eulogy on him that was compatible with their deep feeling for him.

The general was seated at a desk in a small room surrounded by books and papers. Two of his subordinates in the red jerseys were present receiving instruction. He waved his hand and they withdrew with the alacrity of harlequins in a Humpty Dumpty show. The Salvation Army general sat there clad in a dark blue military tunic, the

MRS. CEN. BOOTH.

absolute dictator of an evangelical army of over a million soldiers. He did not look like an autocrat dictator. Not six feet in height by two inches, not large of frame but impressing one as being wiry and almost tireless is chief claim to personal notice centered in his dark eagle piercing eyes, his beak nose and his iron gray beard that fell in profusion on his chest. In his motions he was loose jointed and somewhat awkward. There was nothing affected about him. His voice in a lower key was rather soft but when he raised it there was a slight harshness, not unlike but a sound of hoarseness. His diction was free of the vice but of his manner of speech. An intense earnestness, a vivid stroke of lightning in every sentence, and a loud clap of thunder in his bull bajah. Exposure to wind and brain to heat and sunshine had turned his silken thread of hair, now liberally sprinkled with gray strands. Heavy lock hung upon his high forehead. His feet were encased in stron[illegible] shoes. Nothing about his warm, [illegible] could be termed either [illegible]. Perhaps the suit he wore cost fifteen dollars all told. His large [illegible] was unadorned with rings like those of a rail splitter than [illegible]. One is struck with his earnestness and invariably thinks that he is a sufferer from bronchitis but he enjoys good health. Sixty two years ago he was born in Nottingham, Eng., and studied for the Methodist ministry. He was shouting Methodist and at fifteen years of age was recognized as almost promising exhorter. At the age of twenty he began his work as a local preacher but he pleaded youth and at the age of twenty moved to London. In a year or two he began to prepare for the ministry, and it was then that he made his first acquaintance with the East End of London. He spoke in a little chapel, and had such success that he was soon an evangelical star throughout the kingdom meeting with wonderful success. While on this tour he married, and his wife has followed him ever since, until her death a few months ago. When the Methodist conference wanted him to settle down as a local preacher, and not evangelize, he revolted and began the Salvation Army work which as a boy in Nottingham he had really commenced ten years before. His marvelous success is already known.

What is your intention in going to South Africa, general?

"I am going very largely to see what can be done for the native tribes there. I am not going with a view to overawe the natives. In the right hand I shall carry gentle peace and my words shall tell of a blessed redemption. I will be accompanied by two secretaries only. I can't tell exactly how long I will be gone. In the meantime the natives of Africa could not subject me to worse treatment than I have received in civilized England. In my early work stones and all kinds of missiles have been hurled at me and the faithful band of worshipers listening to the word of God. But I do not speak bitterly, but more in sorrow than in anger. I would like to say just exactly what I will do when I get to Africa but I do not know myself. Suffient unto the day of the work the proof. I recognize that there is plenty of work to do right here in London. I am engaged in active work here, and when I am away the work will continue. The seed has been sown and the harvest is now being gathered. I do not think it a useless journey to go to South Africa by any means. We have succeeded in planting our banners in New Zealand and the Maori convertes exclaim 'God bless the man who sent the new religion here!' Some day the Zulus may bless the hour a Salvation Army was landed in Africa. They may yet be heard singing:

"I do believe, I will believe,
That Jesus died for me."

"I recognize the fact that as soon as I become interested in the native tribes I'll be called a fool like [illegible] they think the earth was made for the white men and the newspapers."

"You are often reported as rather down on the fourth estate, general?"

"Not at all. I am a newspaper man myself. I write largely for our different periodicals. We have a circulation of over seven hundred thousand weekly in our different newspapers. But still I am not blinded as to facts."

The general paused and said something about domestic duties, which induced me to ask "How many children have you, general?"

"Eight altogether—three boys and five girls."

"They are all engaged in the work?"

"Several of them are publicly engaged in it, and one is in the army but she is not very strong, and therefore she does not take any public part. Three of the boys and two of the girls are married, and I have nine grandchildren. I know the Americans like these details," said the chief, laughing. "I often think the social part of life is of far greater interest to the public than the political and philosophic and theological discussions with which the British fills his papers. A man finds his heaven or his other thing in his social relations, and yet, as a rule, you get your newspapers with that very information crowded into a few paragraphs. We Christian men all talk about abstractions, leaving the gist at question that most powerfully influences the happiness of mankind comparatively unnoticed."

"But the press has devoted a fair amount of space to the doings of the army, has it not, general?"

"Yes, largely because we have come prominently forward and powerfully stirred the animal as well as the affections of men. We have come into the real active practical life you see. We have made religion a weekday thing, a thing of weekday interest, not a mere abstraction dealt with merely in isolated temples.

What have you to say with regard to the treatment you have met with from the established church?

"The church has looked upon us as rivals. They say 'This is a thing we cannot afford to support. If the methods and principles on which the Salvation Army works are right we shall have to alter—we shall have to change.' A great many Christian men and women have said 'We are quite willing to learn from the Salvation Army how to do good, if this thing is of God let us join from it.' If not we have nothing to fear from it. Wherever churches have been friendly to us they have profited by us. I am not aware of our church or any minister who have ever said that they have suffered in any form materially or spiritually from the work of the army. I know myriads who have been very much benefited and stirred up. People settle down artists do and newspapers do. Another paper comes and it has to fight the before it fights its way through or dies in the attempt. When it reaches success the proprietor builds his mansion sets up his carriage

MRS. COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER.

the editors draw good salaries and the reporters are sure of their positions. Then they all settle down.

The general seemed a little tickled at the way of settling things and had this query put to him.

"Are you satisfied with the success you have achieved in America?"

"We have had a great prejudice to fight against in America that is because we are English. Brother Jonathan does not like to admit that anything good especially religion should come from here. The idea of being misjudged by John Bull is exceedingly distasteful. I want the American people to understand that the Salvation Army is no more English than it is American. It is quite possible that the future headquarters of the army will be in New York instead of in London. I want the Americans to understand that its originating in England and not more English than Christianity originating in Judea and not less for that. We are getting on very nicely. I have no doubt that the future arms in America will be [illegible] God and man. A prominent minister of St. Louis told my son that when the army had just commenced operations among the convicts that it had done more good than had been done for a long time before. After a mouth at the old [illegible] general said America is good ground for the Salvation Army. What is done to accomplish anything [illegible] have no White or Black districts in American cities. Your civilization is enough to create [illegible] but it is not fowing enough to save. I do not despair of conquering every country where the Salvation Army plants its banners.

A STRANGE THING.

How a Little Girl Kitty Discovered Old Mussentouchit.

There was once upon the little girl heard many times a day and could not imagine what it was. The word was Mussentouchit. Baby wondered and Mussentouchit did could be. The strange thing lived in the [illegible] lived in the sewing machine [illegible] in the tall jar that stood on the [illegible] round table it certainly lived in the glass globe where the gold fishes [illegible].

This went on until baby was years old. Mussentouchit was [illegible] where—in the shining books [illegible] parlor table, in the flower beds [illegible] the roses, even in mamma's work basket the strange thing lived [illegible] baby took up a reel of silk or cotton there was Mussentouchit.

One day baby found herself [illegible] glass globe all alone. The family were very busy, and for a few minutes forgot the little, prying, restless darling.

This was her chance. Up went [illegible] climbed a chair into the chair that stood near the gold fish globe. Proud on the rounding cushion, baby reached far over to touch the goldfish. In reaching the last her balance and fell [illegible] ging the globe to the floor. There was a crash, a scream a rush, and [illegible] was on the spot. Baby was [illegible] kissed and scolded.

"I guess I killed old Mussentouchit this time" she said, shaking herself and walking off.—Golden Days.

Our Mischief Dept.

Judge—What excuse have you to offer for your crookedness?

Prisoner—I wished to make both ends meet, your honor.—Puck.

A Warm Day.

Mother—I'm afraid you'll catch cold if you go in that draught.

Little Boy—But mamma, I'll catch hot if I don't.—Good News.

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A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO

There settled in Baker City a man who became identified with the resources and development of that country. The man was no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and general kidney complaint for some time and had tried many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my work and could not move about without the use of a cane. Hearing of such a friend of the wonderful relief effected by Oregon Kidney Tea I was induced to try a box and from that very first dose I found my greatest relief and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for any price."

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THE GREAT DIAMOND SWINDLE

By Athol Mayhew

ELL! Vell! Vell! said Mr Vanderstroom Cornelius Vanderstroom if you please, diamond merchant formerly of Port Elizabeth South Africa and now of Hatton Garden, in sharp staccato explosions of broken Dutch of astonishment, as he laid his morning paper full and bound led out of his chair like the excitable radish rubber ball of humanity that he was

'Vell! I never vos goon anything like it never

'Like what, dear' queried his more phlegmatic better half as she set her cup down and calmly began dipping her toast

'Like vat? Vy like dis' Mr Vanderstroom stamped, picked up the fallen sheet and in the effort tilted all the surplus blood out of his body into his apoplectic head 'Lake dis, I say! Is dat possible! I can't call him anything strong enough except in Dutch'

The indignant little merchant hurried to the window the more recklessly to let off some appropriate adjectives occurring to him in his native tongue

'There, there, Cornelius, said his lady, as thought 'don't upset yourself for business What have you lighted on in the paper anything disquieting from the mines at the Cape?'

'Matilda Vane,' replied the ruffled husband as he resumed his seat at the breakfast table 'you English peoples always vos so cool as de Zuyder Zee but von I reads of such tiefs and such rascals such robbers, I runs right off mine head and gets excited!'

'Cornelius, be calm courting apoplexy in that manner! Why, the papers are always full of thieves and robbery'

'Dat yot makes me so wild' yelled Cornelius, in tones suggestive of a return to his native expletives 'Vere would be your tiefs and robbers if peoples vos more sharp? Listen—I read you dis.'

Mr Vanderstroom gave his paper a sharp punch in the middle of one of its columns to straighten it out, and the better to bring his rolling, raising eyes to bear upon the paragraph which had so suddenly provoked his ire

'Daring Robbery at a City Bank—Successful Theft of Over £11,000,' he read and then in his best Bavarian version of Her Britannic Majesty's English, he rendered to his wife a full, true and particular account of how a young "walk" clerk belonging to a certain city bank had been very neatly "lifted" the day before of that substantial sum. The clerk, it appeared, in the course of his usual rounds had entered a bank in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange, and, proceeding to the counter to pass some checks and bills for collection had laid his satchel down in front of him. As he placed it on the counter he felt a touch on his left shoulder, and turning round, was asked by a man of gentlemanly exterior standing near whether he would direct the questioner to another bank close by. To give the stranger the required information was but the work of a moment, but on turning his head again to the counter the young clerk was horrified to find that his satchel, containing Bank of England notes to the value of £11,000, had vanished

'How lucky,' exclaimed Mrs Vanderstroom, 'that the satchel held no gold! Of course the notes will be stopped, as the numbers'—

'Matilda Vane,' interrupted the diamond merchant severely; 'you vos like all de women—you jump to conclusions. If de notes vas come into an innocent holder's hands de Bank of England must pay'

'But,' replied his wife, determined to be credited with at least one item of discovery, 'if the person who asked the way of the clerk took the satchel from under the young man's very nose, why'—

'Dere you go again, Vane—jumping!' shouted her peppery spouse 'De party vat took de satchel vas annoder man on de odder side. Dere vas p'raps, two, three of dem vat dey call a "pal-up" vot dis all does dricks dey works it by de conjuros it ade quickness of de hand deceives de eye'

'Oh Cornelius Cony, dear! let this be a warning to you to be careful. You know the thousands and thousands of pounds of diamonds you are constantly walking about with up and down Hatton Garden, loose in your waistcoat pockets, or only rolled up in a little tissue paper and yet such a mite! Mind they don't put up,' as you call it, something of the sort for you'

Mr Vanderstroom rose with offended dignity at the idea that anything so far from his native Dutch, walked into the hall tapped the barometer, jerked himself into a remarkably tight and startlingly short coteri coat quite oblivious of the fact that in the struggle between his redundant figure and his restricted upper covering, he had contrived to trap a very fat pocketbook out of the breast pocket of his frock coat and into the thick carpeting of the floor brushed his hat, placed it with a tap on his head, and then, with his hand in his bosom, he drew himself up to a full five feet three from the impressiveness, as he said to his wife who had followed him

'Matilda Vane if dey can come any of dem chwindling tricks over me I makes a breasant of all dey lays dere—so De quickness of de hand vill keep pace mit de rapidity of dis I'd'ave he vasn't built dat way'

And with these emphatic words, delivered with a tap on the side of the nose and a sagacious wink of the eye, Mr Cornelius Vanderstoon executed a dignified saddle down the road in the direction of Lombard street while his wife, turning round in the hall when her lord and master was out of sight, discovered and immediately took possession of the dropped pocketbook.

When the diamond merchant returned from his business to his suburban home he was a strangely altered man

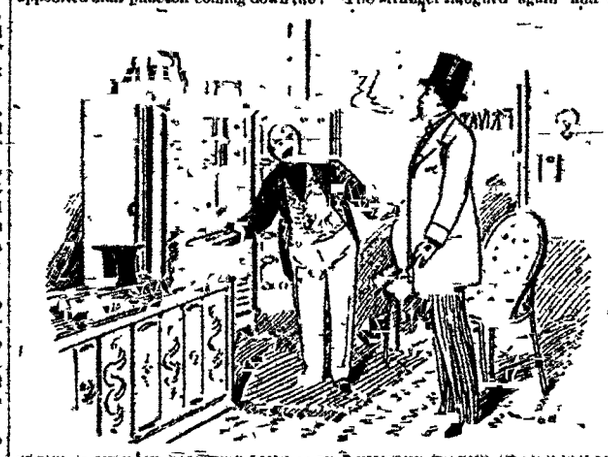
There was no sleep for him that night until his bedroom had been turned into a star chamber, with his wife as grand inquisitor and the bed for the rack. Slowly, but surely the dreaded confession was wrung from him. Humbly he had to disclose the nature of the loss he finally believed he had sustained—to abjectly own that he had been robbed in broad daylight in his train, purchasers he, the astute, clever Cornelius, robbed like a common country bumpkin of his pocketbook, containing £7000 in Bank of England notes which must have been abstracted from his under coat somewhere between his home and Hatton Garden, for when he reached his office that morning it was gone

Mrs Vanderstroom listened in a kind of ecstacy of female triumph to her husband's agonized confession of his culpability. Not was it until she had extracted from him a vow that he would never carry such large sums about with him again and that he would deliver the £7000 into her safe keeping should it ever be recovered, which seemed hopeless after all he had told her at breakfast about innocent holders of stolen Bank of England notes—and never ask for the money back again and ask the devil to do what he pleased with such a sum absolutely unimportant. It was only after these solemn promises had been drawn from the unhappy Cornelius that his good lady turned him in an instant from the most miserable of mortals to the most joyous of little men by showing him his pocketbook with the notes in tact as she had found them in the hall that morning, reposing snugly and safely under her pillow

From that hour Mr Vanderstroom's reputation for phenomenal cuteness in the detection of crime, his dissertations on rogues and roguery as well as the customary allusions to his distinctive dexterity in the detection of put up jobs had to be confined to his city circle of admirers. But eventsweere ripening destined to shatter the diamond merchant's reputation for sharpness as much abroad as at home.

It was afternoon in Hatton Garden Cornelius was sunning his consequential little rotundity on his office steps with his heavy ringed fingers thrust in the armholes of his waistcoat and his dumpy little legs stretched importantly apart A benevolent complacency suffused his features for he had just lunched and felt good. Moreover, he had transacted a fair business in the morning, and among other dealings had got ready of a parcel of slightly "off color" diamonds to an amateur at close on "water" prices. To add to his stroke of luck he had just played old De Beers at dominoes for his lunch at the Cosmopolitan cafe at the top of the garden, and won. Therefore, having had it all his own way, the street was just then a temporary Garden of Eden to Cornelius, with never a snake in the landscape.

Suddenly the little diamond merchant's attention was attracted to a handsomely appointed mail phaeton coming down the



"LOOK IT UP," HE SAID, "OR I MIGHT BE TEMPTED TO RUN AWAY WITH IT."

street from the Alhambra Circus road. Cornelius flattered himself that he was something of a judge of horse-flesh, having several showy animals at home, and when the pair of high-stepping bays, attached to this remarkably smart turn out, pulled up with a suddenness that nearly sent them on their haunches at his own doorstep, he was free to confess that prettier bits of blood couldn't be met with anywhere between the viaduct and Hyde Park corner The American looking, soldierly gentleman, who was apparently the owner of the phaeton was not driving, which was at once accounted for when Vanderstroom observed that the right sleeve of the stranger's closely buttoned shagg frock coat was empty, and pinned across his breast.

"Military, by the cut!" ejaculated Cornelius to himself, as he surveyed the new arrival, marked the missing arm and noted the cockade in the hat of the neat, middle aged groom who so deftly manipulated the bays.

"Guess this should about fix the location!" cried the one armed military looking gentleman in unmistakable Yankee accents, as he, dismounted from his seat in the carriage, scanned the memorandum in his hand, and then surveyed the house in which Cornelius had his offices

"American twang!" thought the diamond merchant, continuing his mental notes. "Yankee colonel or general, may be, who has made his pile in pork, petroleum or wooden nutmegs. I wonder if he's after diamonts"

Diamonds, beyond a doubt! More luck for Cornelius that day! For Vanderstroom's name was on the stranger's lips as soon as his pedal extremities had touched the pavement.

Wall, wall, and he was Mr Vanderstroom wall, now, really! "Guessed" they had better "sail right in," as he wanted to inspect some stones for a present he contemplated "springing" on his wife Fact was, he'd had a bonanza cable" from Arizona that morning telling him that in his new mine they had not only come upon a fresh reef, but "they struck it tarnal thick" "Calculated" he wouldn't know where to stow all the silver, if Arizona "crowded it in on him so all fired fast." But "guessed" that diamond buying would help as quick as any other way "to knock the bottom out of Potshot Gulch"

With these any sundry other explanatory interjections, by the way, all of them delivered with that unconventional freedom of speech and breeziness of style for which your genuine "down easter" is held to be peculiar the American and the diamond merchant found themselves in the first floor office.

Cornelius Vanderstroom impressively took a bunch of keys from his pocket, and with considerable ceremonial opened the great safe. The stranger started at the array of jewels that met his gaze

Cornelius felt flattered at the involuntary tribute paid to his collection Diamonds, both rough and cut, were quickly brought forth and cleverly displayed in the most suitable light on back grounds of black velvet But the polished gems alone met with the general's approval, generally speaking, by his tones of command—approval And what a [illegible] had for what I haven't got and you don't part with what you've not been fully paid for'

'Really, after all, there was a deep sight honester way of trading about these New England folk that put your Old World to the blush' So thought the little merchant as he consigned the note to his waistcoat pocket and took down the address of the American hotel and first class [illegible] by the by in Northumberland avenue

Then with many expressions of mutual esteem the two Vanderstroms parted

But long before the expiration of the term fixed for the completion of the setting of the diamonds the American was back in Hatton Garden The visits were more frequent as the intimacy between the two Vanderstroms grew stronger The colonel he was to the general as the Dutch Cornelius found out from inquiries he asked leave at the American hotel thereafter the colonel's habit of dashing up with the second out boys of hot [illegible] two or three hours week just to see how it was getting on and invariably him out for a bottle of [illegible] and a cross party at the adjacent railway restaurant. On these occasions the American would allow the voluble little Dutchman to do the major portion of the talking. Somehow [illegible] the conversation invariably took a direction under the colonel's adroit mastering of London thieves and the various great robberies and swindles that had recently taken place in that metropolis. This was a subject on which the diamond merchant was quite at home and there being no wife in the way, he proceeded to pose with great impressiveness as an authority on the intricacies of put up jobs the great bank haul of £11,000, and how all these affairs were worked on the confiderate principle of the quickness of the hand that deceives the eye

Once after the opening of a second bottle when Cornelius the lesser had grown extra communicative, he imparted to his kinsman the episode of the lost pocketbook and the tenacity with which his wife had stuck to the £7,000 she had found in the hall, refusing to give it up except on the urgent demand, for the application of the sum strictly to business purposes.

The American, who had been lolling at the bar with characteristic languor, grew suddenly interested He stiffened himself up, listened attentively became abstracted for a minute or two, then hastily, for such an unusually deliberate gentleman, tossed off his glass, pleaded a forgotten engagement, got into his phaeton and was driven off by the dearest looking groom, with whom he might afterward have been noticed in earnest conversation in the direction of his hotel.

The following morning the Yankee Vanderstroom was again in Hatton Garden and almost as soon as the other Cornelius had arrived at business.

More news, wonderful wire from Pot Shot gulch' "Blamed" if he didn't think the mine was going to turn out a second Tombstone"

They were leading it out of two more reefs and the wife must have more diamonds. Better finish her off once for all, while he was about it, with a necklace and stars Then, with what he had already ordered, ought," he declared, to make her shine like the figurehead of Liberty at the entrance of New York harbor"

This time stones to the value of £2,000 were selected and another hundred pound note was handed over, just as the American put in by way of cover for the change.

The diamond merchant was perfectly satisfied, and at his friend's urgent solicitation promised to "hurry up" and have the entire suite complete this day three weeks, so that the Silver King could catch the American mail on the following Friday, as he was anxious to lose no time in getting back to that wonderful Tom Tiddler's ground of his in Arizona. All reason for anxiety was furthermore relieved by the American promising to bring the £3,000 with him and plunk down, fare and square," before the jewels were handed over

At last the eventful day arrived when the setting was finished and the magnificent suite of jewels was ready in their great velvet lined case for delivery

The colonel was punctuality itself He was driven up to the office, as usual, by that eminently respectable groom of his, and he came in smoking a great green cigar, as cool and collected as ever

The suite was pronounced superb. It surpassed the colonel's expectations.

Would Vanderstroom the lesser mind putting the diamonds back in their case and handing them to his man below while he, the colonel, counted out the notes'

The merchant was about to do as he was bid when his habitual caution got the better of him He kept a firm hold on the case and didn't budge an inch

The colonel evidently didn't see his hesitation He was feeling as well as he could with his one hand in his pockets, and seemed rather disconcerted at not finding what he was searching for

Would his namesake mind just signing over him' He was so helpless with his one hand

There was no pocketbook to be found After a moment's reflection the colonel slapped his leg laughed and said he had it He remembered now his wife took his bill case out of his pocket at the hotel that morning to get some money to pay for some frocks.

"Guess she forgot to put it back It's a way they've got, eh Van" laughingly ejaculated the American

The colonel's open, hearty manner reassured the little diamond merchant who was growing just a little the more cut shade of a trifle suspicious.

The sharp eyes of the colonel noticed it at once

We'll soon fix that up, he said with his usual calm drawl "I'll stop right here and get the money all the same every cent of it. But I must ask you to be my secretary My left fist ain't no good nohow with a pen Here, any paper will do. Take this memo. form of yours and scribble a few lines for me my wife knows I came right here, and your bill head will recall the business and why I want the dollars."

Nothing unreasonable in that' Little Vanderstroom had pencilled memoranda for his maimed namesake several times before. He sat down and wrote to the colonel's dictation.

"My Dear Wife—Send me by bearer the pocketbook you have of mine, with its contents. I require it for an immediate and important payment Don't keep them waiting. Make haste, you are [illegible]

Your affectionate husband

CORNELIUS VANDERSTROOM

Billy [illegible] carried the American [illegible] in his written [illegible] and [illegible] the letter. Now then [illegible] just [illegible] to the hotel [illegible] Tell [illegible] the boy [illegible] wait [illegible] will [illegible] back [illegible]

The [illegible] left the room [illegible] with such a [illegible] and [illegible] back in the [illegible] most [illegible] taken a seat [illegible] that a first Villar Villar

The American [illegible] closed [illegible] cigar in his hand

Leaning up [illegible] he [illegible] thought [illegible] Dutch [illegible] hardly [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] Master of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] himself [illegible] the [illegible] its fashion [illegible] merchant turn [illegible] key [illegible] returned it to his pocket

He sat down and smoked [illegible] passed but it grew dusk The [illegible] became tiresome Vanderstroom was also getting restless It was time for him to be getting home to dinner

After they had sat thus for more than an hour the colonel rose from his chair and put his watch to his ear it must have stopped' No it was going Thirty-three hundred pounds was a large sum to intrust a servant with He would be had gone to the hotel for the money himself but pshaw! nonsense, he trusted the man with larger sums before His wife had gone out and the groom was waiting for her yes, no doubt that was what was it was'

Six o'clock and nearly dark now! An hour past closing time!

The colonel no longer disguised his anxiety Something unusual must have happened He would return to his hotel at once His wife must have got home by that time Would Vanderstroom come with him? Or—how silly he was! To-morrow morning would do equally as well Though he was a man he hating no wrong he could easily get fresh notes and be in Hatton Garden with them by 10

The diamond merchant was really more anxious about his dinner than anything else Reflection had shown him that there was no cause for anxiety on his part The jewels were locked up in the safe, and he had £700 as cover for the setting

Therefore, as far as he was concerned the payment might just as well be concluded on the morrow as that night

They left each other after one or two refreshments at their favorite restaurant with the appointment standing for the next morning It was not kept by either party The Colonel called a hansom as he waived his one hand to him, and it was the last glimpse the little Dutchman ever had of his military Yankee relative, with his distinguished bearing and sleeveless coat.

When the little merchant reached his suburban home that night it was late, for he had met a friend and dined with him at his club

Mrs. Vanderstroom was dozing in a chair before the fire

"My fife" began her husband, apologetically

"I—know," she answered, sleepily, "I suppose you wanted it in business or you wouldn't have broken your word"

"Broken my word—tat word" cried Vanderstroom, in amazement

"Why, your word that you would never touch that £3,000 unless urgent"

"Yes is de dree tousand fife hunret pounds" shrieked Cornelius, with horrible foreboding "Speak who has got it"

"Why, who should have it but you? Did you not send a man here with this order? And, of course, I gave the pocketbook to him at once."

DID YOU NOT SEND A MAN WITH THIS ORDER?"

"Gott in Himmel!" ejaculated the unfortunate merchant, as his eyes caught sight of the memorandum paper he had written at the dictation of the American, requesting the immediate return of his pocketbook, and signed actually signed Cornelius Vanderstroom his own misguided autograph

"Done by" he shouted as the whole swindle flashed upon him Then he rushed to the stables, had a horse put to his carriage at once, and made his man drive at top speed back to town

It was past 1 in the morning when he reached the American's hotel The bird had flown With a horrible suspicion that he had not yet realized the worst he next drove to the office in Hatton Garden, With trembling hands he unlocked the great safe and opened the jewel case It was empty In place of the diamonds there was only a slip of paper and Cornelius Vanderstroom the cute, the clever, the infallible detector of a "put up job" fell fainting on the floor as he read his own offer to the mamin'

"It's the quickness of the hand deceives the eye."

* * * * * *

They never caught the colonel or his wife, or that highly respectable confederate, the groom. The Scotland Yard detectives were of the opinion that the affair was the handiwork of a certain French Countess, a cockney coachman of phenomenal ingenuity and of cosmopolitan accomplishments who had personated a Yankee with considerable success before Whether this was so or not, he disappeared, as Cornelius had to do when the Alderney got wind, and the little Dutchman lost the wholesale recipient of that form of common, or garden, cheat for which the great diamond market is so justly celebrated. The set and the diamonds have never recovered

THE ALL ROUND AGENT

How He Paralyzed a Simple Tavern Keeper in New Jersey

[COPYRIGHT 1891.]

MINCHINSVILLE, N. J. The stage of Mercer and half a dozen tavern loafers were lounging in front of the tavern when the stage drew up and the effect of the new arrival on Mahlon Hoppenny and a nubbed man in shirt sleeves of greyish pattern was marked. He had a gripsack with him and the proprietor thought he was a plumber seeking work. The stranger rest on a comic lecturer seeking a hall of safety and bolting little lecture. The matter asked him very politely after a few preliminary remarks relative to the weather and crop outlook

What are you selling, paper collars?

Yes, sir, I'm selling paper collars, let me show you a sample of our latest turndown. It is warranted to wear three days in each of the beauty of it is that one side is white for Sundays wear while the other is checked striped or dotted to match any colored shirts you may have. We have also solid colors, warranted not to fade in a hay field these waterproof colors will not wilt in a thunderstorm and we have several letters from clergymen who have worn these collars saying that they quickly cured them of all kindred throat troubles I will just show them to you'

'Never mind' replied the hotel keeper, I have no use for them because I have my shirts made with the collars on them, even if they are shirts the color of my rusty store

'You say your stove is rusty?' asked the all round agent.

"Sometimes it gets rusty," was the hotel man's reply

"I have something right here," said the agent, tapping his gripsack, "that will make your stove shine like patent leather and hold the shine for a month I can give it a polish in a minute that will send to you to shave while looking in or on it, and it is just as good on boots as it is on the stove It makes the stove shine so bright that all the rest of the kitchen looks clean by reflection and when it is on your boots it will wear with the patch on the knee of your trousers, even if your trousers are [illegible] The patch is seen Over customer recently polished up a snow white rooster and some hens with it and the following day sold them for black Spanish fowls."

'I have all the stove polish I can use for a year to come,' replied the hotel man, anxious to shake off his tormentor and escape the laughter of the bystanders. "I don't want any stove polish today"

'You had better go out and take a breathing spell in the shade" suggested a bystander smiling testily

"How am I going out in the shade when I have no [illegible] on the place?" inquired mine host

'It is a great mistake not to take exercise, said the agent. "I am now taking orders for a concert up in Calliroon to be in time for the fall planting I would sing out a Japanese plum as a very desirable tree. You can't what phrase you like, and the

THE ALL ROUND COLLAR.

rest should be left upon the trees until they evaporate themselves and turn into prunes for winter use. I sold fifty the other day to a pile baker down in Orange. Then I have some linden that spread six feet in every direction in a year, and grow up so fast that it is necessary to put stones about the tree to keep them from jumping out of the ground. This not only does not attract insects but actually keeps mosquitoes from coming near the house. We sometimes call it the summer hotel tree. How many would you like?"

"None," replied the unpaid boniface "I prefer light to shadow."

"Very good," said the agent, "very good. If you love light I will just show you a lamp I'm handling that burns one quart of oil a week and cannot burn. It has an oven and steam cooker attachment that can be put on in a minute and you can cook your supper in the library while reading the evening paper It makes a spring chicken in point of tenderness of a fowl that time has converted into shoe It will warm an ordinary room like a stove, and make cool ridiculous I will just get it out."

"Don't," exclaimed the boniface "I want nothing that you have to offer"

"Sir," said the all round agent haughtily "you are not up to the Mendham of today Mendham, with its one railroad in existence and another in the near future, is way ahead of you. Any man is ten miles behind the hand wagon that spurns the latest novelties of convenience I fly by the first stage lest I be contaminated by contact with the man who could spurn a paper collar that defies the heat and rain and cures bronchitis and all kindred diseases of the throat, cheat and lungs. Au revoir'

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Mrs. Roscoe Conkling.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The widow of Senator Conkling lives in the most beautiful quarter of Utica. Rutgers park is a little Eden by itself and highly aristocratic. The Conkling place is one of the most attractive. It is a stately old fashioned home with beautifully laid out grounds. Mrs Conkling is a sister of the late Horatio Seymour and is a woman of high bred appearance and a delicate, exquisite type of beauty. When her husband represented New York in the United States senate Mrs. Conkling was one of the leaders of social life at the capital She received and entertained charmingly and was one of the ladies who were oftenest invited to meet with Mrs Cleveland at the White House. Miss Bessie Conkling was one of Nellie Grant's bridesmaids

Mrs Conkling's life since her husband's death has been very retired Her devotion to him in spite of all rumors which have wounded most women from their love was beautiful and complete Mrs Conkling occasionally visits New York where she has a large circle of friends.

VIRGINIA CALTHROP

One of the prettiest hats for children of tender years is often made in percale, and is in the Tudor form, viz. with a softly flanged crown, surrounded by a box plaited flounce of the material which is repeated on the top of the crown, intermixed with ribbons

Seeds Used for Ornaments.

The seed called Job's tears is used in Siam and by the Naga and other Assam tribes in the construction of earrings and other simple and elegant articles of personal adornment. Necklaces of these seeds are frequently worn and bracelets and other ornamental articles are occasionally decorated with them especially those made in Nepal The Angami Nagas construct elegant earrings in which a rosette of these seeds surrounds a greenish beetle wing These grains seem to stand a good chance of coming into more general use in Europe in the construction of artificial flowers, fancy beigle trimmings and other such purposes for which glass beads are now used, and probably also in Catholic countries for the manufacture of rosaries. Chambers' Journal.

ROMANCE AT THE WRECK

Railroad Smash-Up Not Altogether Without Mitigation,

Especially If the Smash Is a Mild One and the Moon Rises Early Some Incidents of a Certain Accident to a Husband's Train.

[COPYRIGHT 1891.]

The express ran plump into a special that was trying to get on a side track The air brakes of the express had failed to work Result One car on the special tipped at an angle of forty five degrees the engine of the express off the track This was how about two hundred of us from the two trains came to find ourselves hanging around with no important means of locomotion

Fortunately nobody was hurt. This was because the express had very little head-way at the moment of the squeeze But there was something picturesque in the sight of fifty people from the car that stood at an angle of forty five degrees and the excitement of this particular feature of the affair kept everybody in good spirits for a full hour At the end of this time almost everybody who had fainted had fully recovered and the people who had been resuscitating the fainted ones were beginning to feel the want of a sustaining novelty

They turned the tilted car over on its head This cleared the track on which the special had been moving But it

CONDUCTOR.

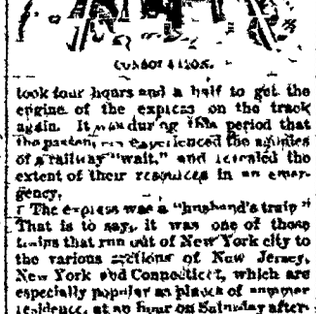
took four hours and a half to get the engine of the express on the track again. It was during this period that the passengers experienced the agonies of a railway "wait," and revealed the extent of their resources in an emergency.

The express was a "husband's train" That is to say, it was one of those trains that run out of New York city to the various sections of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, which are especially popular as places of summer residence, at an hour on Saturday afternoon set to accommodate husbands from the city whose wives and families are straggling along without them at high-priced hotels and boarding houses. On this particular train the collection of husbands was large and varied ranging in old fogy looking suburbanites to parlor car specimens of extravagantly costly kind. The entire delegation of husbands instinctively precipitated itself upon the refreshment buffet

Each man consulted his watch at intervals of about eight minutes and appealed to the conductor for a guess on the chances, and the conductor's remarks were more diplomatic than positive. Nobody got much satisfaction of them A smaller delegation of young men in dress shoes had various complaints Six of them were going to a dance at Bridgewell. They were desperate 'What will the girls think?' they said. At frequent intervals they compared watches and felt to calculating the hour at which they could reach the dance if the train should get away within fifteen minutes.

Of course everybody felt sorry for the fellows who were going to the dance, but didn't get there. Yet there were others who needed sympathy. Some of them got it.

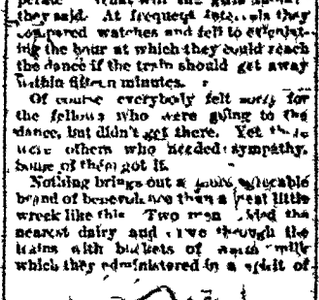
Nothing brings out a good, valuable brand of benevolence than a great little wreck like this Two men sped the nearest dairy and drove through the trains with buckets of warm milk which they administered in a spirit of



SATISFACTION.

pure philanthropy to the women and children Other men, whose motives might be less easy of analysis sought the country store half a mile away and made certain quiet inquiries. But it was a local option township and the people had voted the other way An emergency, however, always brings forward the right man In a back seat of one of the express cars was a tall, pale, cynical looking man with a sinister cast in one eye who refuted every suggestion offered by his personal appearance this man had a nickle-plated flask to which he had applied himself with almost pathetic fervor during the earlier minutes of the affair. After investigating in some manner his self-command this individual began to help himself among his fellow sufferers generously, liquidized first to one and then to another this glistening object of his affection By whatever incomprehensible principle of selection he marked men this philanthropist never seemed to offer the bottle to anyone who did not suffer the especial thirst which it was designed to quench And judging by the long service inflicted upon the flask there may be something in the complaint offered by Mr McAllister in his "Society As I Have Found It," that people no longer drink but only sip.

The country store to which I have referred was thrown into great excitement. As the evening drew on and people began to get hungry the proprietor realized that he held in his hand the opportunity of his life He worked under high pressure, dispensing canned beef, crackers, sardines and milk, and wearing all the time an expression of stunned elation that was a sight to see.

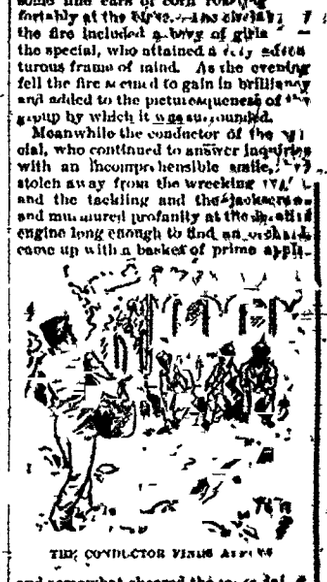


THE BOUNTIES.

Walker The buffet in the parlor car [illegible] Jones, the train boy's [illegible] appeared as a great [illegible] men started [illegible]

[illegible] the track, and added and at [illegible] by some pretty women they pillaged a countryman's corn field and [illegible] some fine ears of corn roasting fortably at the fire. [illegible] the fire included a bevy of girls the special, who attained a very [illegible] turous frame of mind. As the evening fell the fire seemed to gain in brilliancy and added to the picturesqueness of the group by which it was surrounded.

Meanwhile the conductor of the special, who continued to answer inquiries with an incomprehensible smile, had stolen away from the wrecking crew and the tackling and the jackscrews and murmured profanity at the [illegible] engine long enough to find an [illegible] came up with a basket of prime apple-



THE CONDUCTOR VERSUS APPLES

and somewhat cheered the more dejected by the distribution of his harvest.

The natives made their appearance with characteristic consideration They looked into the scene by undisguised degrees. Two very tall men of an [illegible] kept apart arrange, who [illegible] to own nearly all of the visible [illegible] scape, stood near the rails giving [illegible] a solitude stare at the two trains and their scattered occupants When approached by inquiries these two were found to have much valuable information not possessed by the conductors. They had lived in [illegible] since the road was built thirty years ago and were capable by a [illegible] perience of wrecks along the line of the road to promise that liberation would be a much longer time in coming than anybody had supposed. It was agreed that their [illegible] delay gave them much comfort of mind.

"Them injines" said the man with the yellow whiskers, "[illegible] the fellows [illegible] time to raise You [illegible] yourselves easy round here for a good time yit."

People did make themselves easy after some of the [illegible] and after others in great variety. [illegible] husband got together in the [illegible] of the express and started a game of poker with a mild sort of [illegible] seats. Under the [illegible] of the affection the [illegible] jumped to a [illegible]

Two youths with [illegible] accompaniment to "Cocoanuts." A girl with a [illegible] and [illegible] somebody [illegible] car of the "special." All the [illegible] had been strolling [illegible] projecting themselves at the [illegible] point of an attractive picture [illegible] rails, invoked the curiosity [illegible] and invited all sorts of [illegible] times. Being one who [illegible] pointed out one of the [illegible] "Marked [illegible] Here they are youthful [illegible] a delightfully [illegible] that night [illegible] Twelve [illegible] daylight. They were [illegible] hear at the theatre, which [illegible] string that looked [illegible] like a [illegible] and [illegible] about [illegible]

At last, after everybody [illegible] that it was too [illegible] with the darkness [illegible] at [illegible] fact [illegible] the engine [illegible] a few minutes [illegible] and [illegible] the train boys [illegible] the engine [illegible] and [illegible] Yorkville [illegible]

V. A. J.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

[illegible]

Dr Nash, a [illegible] in the [illegible] maintaining, [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the adult [illegible] schools established for the [illegible] the feet [illegible] the child [illegible]

On [illegible] where the school [illegible] the foremost benefit [illegible] of white bread [illegible] ing of an alphabet card. [illegible] er, a young girl, looked [illegible] He touched [illegible] old [illegible]

"You are a good [illegible] Uncle Ben. But as you are [illegible] glance at the benches full of children

"If ye was a gentleman like a doctor, you'd know that the [illegible] times was do best for bein', yet you wouldn't waste all yer money [illegible] young shoots"

The old negro bent his head [illegible] reason

In one of our large [illegible] the plan of university [illegible] tions and clovers, so long in use in land, was tried last winter.

Experts in different branches of knowledge delivered a [illegible] of lectures on historical [illegible] zoological [illegible] long be devoted to it [illegible]

One of the [illegible] would open before me full [illegible] beautiful every day. [illegible] much for me to do for myself and my kind."

Surely this is a better [illegible] of in old age than that which [illegible] fold our hands and look [illegible] back upon our youth, while we wait in idleness for death to come.

The old trees can yet bear good fruit, but not without air and water and [illegible]

Youth's Companion.

A Paradox.

Sir Bill Roy—Not quite the [illegible] ful tight.

Dealer It was a right fit, [illegible]

"Vy did you sell it so cheap?"

"I was afraid I couldn't get it off without tearing it." Good News.

Not Very [illegible]

She Save me [illegible]

He Will you me [illegible]

She No.

He Alright, [illegible]

Judge.

"Well, Nellie, are you [illegible] yet?"

"Oh yes, dr. I [illegible] says I'm a [illegible]"

Really [illegible]

He I have had you [illegible] deal lately. Miss [illegible]

She You [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVES

ATHLETIC SPORT.

SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE, ENGLAND'S GREAT PHYSICIAN,

Discusses the Physiological Conditions of Athletic Training and Exercise—The Real Dangers of Early Exertion.

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A few years ago there was a great outcry as to the injurious effects which "athleticism" was alleged to have not only on the body but on the mind and character of its devotees. The late Mr. Skey, a surgeon of reputed in his day, made parents and guardians feel very uncomfortable by his denunciations of "athletic contests generally and of the university boat race in particular; and Mr. Wilkie Collins bolstered the instruction by depicting (in the "Man and Wife") the typical athlete as the brutal ruffian with the thews, and also the feeble intellect and language of a coal heaver. The very strength of this unedifying personage was, moreover, built on an unstable foundation, and speedily crumbled to pieces, leaving the whilom Hercules, if this candle of life was not snuffed out, a mere physical wreck with wheezy lungs, damaged heart and palsied limbs.

That there was a certain basis of truth in Mr. Skey's statements no one competent to judge of such matters will deny, but as usual the sensational writers marred the man by absurd exaggerations which brought the perfectly sound doctrine they were meant to enforce into contempt. The attacks of calmer and better informed critics, however, gradually led to a radical reform in the whole theory and practice of athletics. Many of the evils formerly attributed to such training were seen to be really due to wrong methods of training; at the present day the most successful trainers are much more ready to listen to the advice of medical men than was the case some years ago, and consequently the evil effects of athleticism are less apparent than they used to be.

There can be no doubt, however, that athletics when conducted with average care and judgment, training may under certain circumstances do great and something very valuable work, and it may be useful to indicate the principal sources of danger and to point out how they may be avoided.

WHEN TRAINING IS HURTFUL.

Any system of bodily discipline is likely to be hurtful, first, if it is begun at too early an age; second, if it is too intense or too prolonged; third, if, owing to special circumstances, it is inapplicable to the person subjected to it. Under these three heads all the evils which are to be caused by training are comprised, but it must of course be borne in mind that there are innumerable individual peculiarities of constitution and of ailments which have to be taken into account. It can hardly be considered a case that, even with the light of a trained mind to guide them, the most experienced trainers occasionally make mistakes.

Nothing like systematic training should ever be attempted before the growth of the body is nearly complete. At an age in the case of acrobats, where if we must be made and risks run. During youth, while the limbs and organs are in process of active development, the whole available stock of vital energy is required to meet the immediate wants of the growing organism.

There is a fundamental difference between adults and adults in this that though the former may be actually the stronger as far as muscle is concerned, they have much less staying power than the latter. Growing lads, in fact, have recourse to avert physiological bankruptcy when there is any excessive call on their physical resources, while fully developed men in good health have always a considerable balance in their favor. The difference is well illustrated by the way in which seasoned soldiers bear the fatigues and privations of a campaign as compared with young recruits.

A "grand man of thirty," to use the words of Sir Henry Havelock, will battle by sheer power of manhood where weedy youngsters would fall fainting by the wayside. It is obvious that athletic training, which, especially at the outset is a reducing process, cannot safely be undergone by bodies in a transition stage, which of itself makes the heaviest demands on the vital powers.

DO NOT PRACTICE TOO YOUNG.

If training is begun at too early an age the development of the body, so far from being promoted, is too likely to be prematurely arrested thereby. Growing lads who have to do work beyond their strength often become stunted in stature, and it has been observed in French lycees that boys have stopped growing at as early as age as 12 in consequence of excessive practice in the gymnasium. Not only is the growth interfered with, but deformity and even disease frequently result from premature overuse of the muscles. During adolescence the bones are soft and spongy, they are to a considerable extent composed of gristle rather than solid osseous material, and the different parts of which they consist are imperfectly welded together.

They may not inaptly be compared to a wall in course of building where the mortar is not yet dry. Moreover, young bones have a relatively large amount of blood in them; they are, in fact, in a state of congestion which makes them prone to inflammation from comparatively slight causes, as a building containing a large quantity of combustible material is liable to be set on fire by a trifling accident. This physiological congestion of the bones is particularly marked in the neighborhood of joints, and it is accordingly in these parts that mischief is most likely to arise.

Given the conditions which I have described it is easy to understand how curvature of the spine, bruising of delicate tissues, bleeding into the interior of joints, inflammation, abscess and even partial disintegration of bones, with many other evils, often follows muscular efforts too severe for the imperfectly consolidated framework of a growing body.

EFFECT IN HORSES.

All these injurious effects of premature work and training are seen in horses perhaps more conspicuously than men. Every horse breeder knows that a young one forced too early to work will, in all probability, not grow to the size of its fully formed. Moreover, the bones and ligaments are very apt to yield under the strain which they are not firm enough to resist, and the result is seen in the establishment of that generally disfigured and useless down appearance known as "standing over."

The reason why so many of the London cab horses, especially those between the shafts of fourwheelers, look when standing on the rank as if they must inevitably fall on their knees is not so much that they are underbred as that they are overdriven when only three or four years old. Too early training for the race course is even more pernicious than premature draught work. The waste of magnificent horse flesh entailed by racing 2-year-olds must be a source of regret not unmixed with indignation to all those who have at heart the improvement of our breed of horses.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that these races ruin nine-tenths of our thoroughbred horses before they reach maturity, and it would be well if they were altogether abolished. The greatest amount of mischief is done when two-year-old racing commences very early in the year. An attempt was made some years ago to induce the jockey club to pass a rule that no two-year-old race should take place before a certain date.

There was, I believe, a considerable preponderance of opinion among the members in favor of the proposal, but it was abandoned in deference to the remonstrances of the people living in the towns where the earliest races take place, who contended that the new arrangement would prevent their fixtures ever gaining a place in the racing calendar.

INFANT PRODIGIES.

Of course there are "infant prodigies" in the equine as in the human species, and two-year-old horses have won races as Napoleon won victories at an age when ordinary men have hardly left college. To cite only two instances which occurred to me, The Bard won the earliest two-year-old race in the year at Lincoln, and also fifteen other races as a two-year-old, being only just beaten for the Derby by Ormonde.

Donovan also won the earliest 2-year-old race of the year, and afterward got all the great races, both as a 3- and as a 4-year-old. Exceptional cases like these, however, cannot be taken as disproving the teaching of experience with regard to the majority of young horses.

The mischief done by too early training and the barbarous treatment often employed to counteract its evil effects cannot be better described than in the words of a great veterinary authority, Professor Varnell, which I need make no apology for quoting:—"Many young horses are trained when not more than a year and a half old, and a large proportion of them are ruined for life. Their joints become diseased, their ligaments and tendons thickened and their bones and the sinews covering them inflamed.

"In this condition they are given in the hands of the veterinary surgeon very often with a percentage of fire and blister the affected limbs. Instances are not unknown where only one leg is affected for a request to fire the opposite one also on the supposition that it would be strengthened by the operation.

"If the suggestion is acted on, the poor animal's legs are cauterized with the hot iron, and he is again handed over to the trainers. Such a horse might stand the training, but in all probability he would break down the first race he ran."

OTHER DANGERS.

In addition to what has been said about the damage to bones and ligaments, it must be borne in mind that in violents the vital organs, such as the heart and the lungs, are also in course of active growth and often find it difficult to keep pace with the increasing demands made on them by the rapidly developing organism. If, under these circumstances, a lad is taken and put through a severe course of training, can it be wondered at if the overtaxed heart should become unable to meet its liabilities or the lungs should give way under the strain (as by rupture of a blood vessel or contracting with age, and loss of elasticity of its air cells)?

From what has been stated it will, I think, be clear that too early training of growing lads is something worse than a physiological crime; it is a stupid and shortsighted mistake which in 90 per cent. of the cases in which it is attempted defeats its own purpose, and even in the few instances in which the immediate object in view is attained often leaves a legacy of mischief the effect of which makes itself felt later on.

When, then, it will be asked, is it safe to begin training? The answer is, when growth is so far complete as to make the body able to bear the extra strain put on resources by the increased work it has to do under training. Before the eighteenth year the shafts of the limb bones are not fully ossified, and it is not till a somewhat later period that the upper and lower portions of these bones, which develop separately, become firmly soldered to the shaft. Even after that growth still goes on and the bony framework of the body is not fully consolidated till between the twenty-fifth and thirtieth years.

The heart, lungs and other organs do not reach their full development till about the same period, the greatest progressive growth taking place between the eighteenth and twenty-fifth years. From these data it may be concluded that no severe course of athletic training should ever be undergone before the age of 18 at least, and no prolonged effort requiring endurance as well as muscular strength, such as rowing in the university boat race or the long marches and other fatigues of a campaign, should be undertaken before 20.

Even at that age of rapid training for an athletic contest of any severity should not be undergone without a warranty of soundness having first been obtained from a medical man.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The mention of campaigning in connection with the subject under consideration naturally suggests certain reflections as to the present condition of our army. Speaking, as I do, merely as a doctor, I do not expect the military authorities to listen to me—they have disregarded the advice of far more competent counsellors—and I touch on the subject here only because I think it a public duty to do so. Perhaps by constant "pegging away," to use General Grant's historic phrase, some impression may in time be made on the official mind which has shown itself even more than usually unreceptive in this matter.

At present, as all medical men who are acquainted with the condition of the army are agreed, a very large majority of recruits are too young to make really useful soldiers. There is no higher authority on all that concerns the physique of the soldier than Sir W. Aitken, the distinguished professor of pathology to the Army Medical School at Netley.

He assures us that the British army is at present made up to a great extent of "boy soldiers," a very large proportion of whom have not, at the time of their enlistment, reached their maturity of growth nor complete development as regards the bones, the muscles and the internal solid organs of their bodies, especially the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys." It is demonstrable that this physical immaturity most seriously affects the efficiency of the ranks as soldiers both as regards staying power and as regards predispositions beyond the average of civilians of the same age to certain diseases.

I can only echo the words of the late Dr. Parkes, who may almost be called the father of military hygiene, when he says: "There is no doubt that to send young lads of 18 to 20 into the field is not only a lamentable waste of material, but is positive cruelty. At that age such soldiers, as Napoleon said, merely strew the roadsides and fill the hospitals. The most effective armies have been those in which the youngest soldiers have been 22 years of age."

Fortunately we have had nothing but "little wars" on our hands for many years, or the truth of these remarks would no doubt have received some mournful illustrations.

COMPARISONS DRAWN.

Even in our conflicts with savages the personnel of our army has not always, in these latter days, shown to great advantage. I am afraid poor old Cetewayo's warriors or the fanatical spearmen of the Soudan would have made short work of our seedy boys—how different from the "bold yeomen whose limbs were made in England" who old days did battle for their country's honor—whom we sent out against them, if they had fought on anything like equal terms.

I am not decrying the poor lads who did their best, and at any rate knew how to die heroically as the most opinionated veterans. They had plenty of pluck; it was not their fault that they were deficient in stamina. It is devoutly to be hoped, however, that our altars and hearths may have stronger arms than theirs to defend if we are ever again engaged in a great European war.

For the boyishness of our army I believe that Lord Wolseley is largely responsible. "Our only general" has always shown himself somewhat intolerant and even contemptuous of medical advice and of those whose business it is to offer it, though probably no one knows better than he does that it is to the doctors that he is indebted for most of his victories. He has indeed found his laurels in the medical chest rather than on the contested field. Lord Wolseley says, "Give me young men; they do what they are bid and they go where they are told."

Therein he differs (it is not perhaps the only point in which he does so) from Napoleon, who said, after the disastrous battle of Leipzig, "I must have grown men." I dare say it is true enough that "boy soldiers" will go where they are told when their legs are strong enough to carry them there, but there is not a shadow of doubt that but for medical skill and medical equipments such as have never been available on the battlefields at any previous period of the world's history, Lord Wolseley's beardless warriors would have perished like flies in the deserts of the Soudan.

DANGERS OF EARLY DRILL.

The foregoing remarks refer in the main to active service, but every word that has been said about the evils of athletic training at too early an age applies also to military drill, which is indeed a particularly elaborate and prolonged system of training. It is desirable therefore either that recruits should not be taken under twenty years of age, or, if taken earlier, they should not be subjected to the ordinary system of drill in all its severity till their frames are sufficiently well knit.

The Duke of Cambridge, I believe, has several times said that it is impracticable to get recruits to enlist at 20 or 21. If that is the case let them be taken at 18 or thereabout and let them pass through a period of probation for two years till it can be seen whether they are likely to make efficient soldiers. During that time let their strength be developed by judicious training, the exercise being carefully graduated according to their power of endurance, and the whole process being carried out under medical supervision.

I entirely agree with Dr. Parkes, whose opinion was expressed in the following words: "If the state will recognize the immaturity of the recruit at 18 years of age and will proportion his training and his work to his growth, and will abstain from considering him fit for the heavy duties of peace and for the emergencies of war till he is at least 20 years of age, then it would seem that there is not only no loss but a great gain by enlisting men early."

The amount and quality of training in short must be strictly adapted to the bodily development of the recruit, and, above all, the process must be a gradual one; any attempt to hurry the work of nature can only end in failure or disaster.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF DANGER.

Another source of danger in training is the exhausting nature of the process if injudiciously carried out. If the amount or kind of work prescribed is such as to cause a serious and lasting fatigue, a condition of "over pressure" is induced which is not only a real disease in itself but a possible predisposing cause of graver ailments. Physiology teaches us that the contraction of the muscle is attended with the production of various chemical substances such as carbonate acid, lactic acid, urea, creatin, sugar, phosphates, etc. In the normal state these waste matters—the ashes of the fire of life—are easily got rid of by the kidneys, lungs and other organs which play the part of dustmen to the economy.

The greater the work done the larger naturally is the amount of waste matters produced, and if the work is increased beyond a certain point the physiological dustbin becomes full faster than it can be emptied. In that case the waste matters accumulate in the muscles and give rise to the feeling of fatigue; indeed, fatigue can be artificially induced by injecting into the muscles of a perfectly fresh animal an "extract" of the muscles of another that is tired out. In healthy persons a comparatively short period of rest suffices for the removal of the waste matters, and fatigue disappears.

It may be said here that the happy result is much assisted by allowing young athletes a sufficient amount of sleep, as in addition to the repose afforded to the muscles thereby during sleep there is much less formation of poisonous material that causes fatigue than in the waking state. Hence sleep is a particularly favorable condition for the "working off" of the poisons generated during exercise.

If, however, the work to be done is too severe or too prolonged, the elimination of waste matters cannot keep pace with their production, the system becomes saturated with them, and "auto-intoxication" results, the man being in truth poisoned by materials of his own manufacture. The dose may be sufficient to cause death, as in the case reported by Dr. Bertherand of two native runners in Algiers who died immediately after having run respectively 192 kilometers in forty-five hours and 252 kilometers in sixty-two hours. On examination of the bodies nothing was found beyond the ordinary signs of excessive fatigue (intense blackness of the blood, owing to deficient aeration, great softening and discoloration of the muscles, extravasation of blood in various parts of the skin and mucous membrane with extremely rapid decomposition).

It is well known that the flesh of animals which have died in a state of great exhaustion has a very disagreeable smell and taste and putrefies very quickly, if eaten it is likely to cause symptoms of poisoning. Instances of this are, I believe, not uncommon among the inmates of Spanish poorhouses to whom the carcasses of the bulls killed in the bull fights are sometimes handed over; so bad is the flesh of the animals, however, after the terrible struggle they have gone through that even the hungriest pauper will often refuse to eat it.

It is now coming to be recognized that many of the cases of so-called "sun stroke" among soldiers on the march are really due to the "auto-intoxication" by waste products which I have described.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

I have said that fatigue if excessive and prolonged, may sometimes rise to the dignity of a disease, and indeed so severe are the symptoms to which it may give rise that it has often been mistaken for typhoid fever. Moreover, the prostration of the vital powers which constitutes the condition of "overpressure," (of which fatigue is only the indicative sensation as hunger is of inanition), makes the system much less able than it normally is to resist the attacks of any microbes that may be going about seeking whom they may devour.

It is thought by some experienced observers that this may possibly be a factor of some importance in the well known liability of soldiers to typhoid fever. In the case of an outbreak of that disease in barracks, the blame is always laid on the sanitary conditions of the buildings, and no doubt with perfect justice. Still instances have been known in which after the drains had undergone a solemn sanitary lustration and the whole arsenal of scientific disinfectants had been exhausted in vain, the epidemic has ceased as if by enchantment on the commanding officer being transferred to another sphere.

How large a part in the production of these epidemics is played by excessive drill, forced marches, etc., cannot be definitely stated, but it is certainly considerable, and it is well known that young soldiers not yet broken to fatigue are particularly prone to be attacked by typhoid fever.

The danger arising from fatigue during training can, to a large extent, be avoided by making the process very gradual. Fatigue, as has been said, is a poison, but by judicious management tolerance can be established exactly as in the case of many other poisons, as, for example, tobacco, opium and arsenic. Habit will make a man able to bear without the least distress an amount of fatigue which only a short time before would have disabled him altogether; but the habit can only be acquired by degrees and at first especially by advancing from step to step very cautiously.

"IRRITABLE HEART."

I can touch but very lightly on the evil effects which too severe a course of training may have on the heart. Most doctors are familiar with the "irritable heart" of young athletes and soldiers; the pulse is rapid and irregular with some amount of palpitation showing that the circulatory apparatus has been somewhat overstrained. Another symptom often observed in athletes—notably, I believe, in the wrestlers of Cumberland—is a peculiar slowness of the heart's action.

Signs of heart failure are common in overworked recruits; they suffer from shortness of breath; even a slight exertion causes discomfort and pain about the region of the heart. They become languid and are easily tired and liable to attacks of faintness. These symptoms are due to the increase in the size of the heart not keeping pace with the greater amount of work demanded of it. "Setting up" drill owing to the forced bulging out of the chest which it involves is a fertile source of such troubles.

The remedy in most cases is fortunately simple and certain. The zeal of the drill servant must be moderated by the discretion of the doctor; exercise must be carefully regulated so as to keep within the limits of the man's power of endurance, and above all a due amount of rest must be allowed to the overstrained heart. This rest is best obtained by lying down and keeping perfectly quiet for a couple of hours in the middle of the day.

In all young soldiers and athletes the heart should be carefully watched, so that work may be discontinued or considerably lightened at the first sign of insufficiency. Another matter that must be kept under close supervision is the variation in weight that takes place under training. If a man, after the initial process of reduction has disencumbered him of his superfluous tissue, continues progressively to lose weight in spite of adequate feeding and the careful regulation of the work which he has to do, it is probable that he will never make an efficient soldier or athlete.

ELIMINATE THE UNFIT.

With regard to the danger of training arising from the peculiarities of constitution or conformation in the person subjected to it, all that need be said here is that the very first thing to be aimed at by the trainer or the drill sergeant is the elimination of the unfit. No one, as has already been said, should be allowed to go into training until he has been examined by an experienced medical man and found to be free not only from actual disease, but from recognizable seeds of future mischief.

Persons with disease or notable weakness of the heart, or with marked delicacy of the lungs, or even a distinct tuberculous inheritance, or with rupture, or any tendency thereto, or who are so fat that the reducing process will have to be exceptionally severe, or who are suffering or ever have suffered from chronic disease of any bone or joint, all, in short, who have any "weak spot" in their bodily equipment should be uncompromisingly rejected.

On the whole, however, while it would be unwise to shut our eyes to the dangers of premature training and excessive exercise, it would be still more foolish to exaggerate them—by eliminating the unfit in the first place and by carefully tempering the wind to the shorn lamb, so to speak, in the case of those actually under training, there is practically little danger of any real harm being done. The best rule of conduct for both trainer and those undergoing training is embodied in Talleyrand's counsel to young diplomatists: "Surtout, messieurs, pas trop de zele."

Obedience to this golden maxim will, with the help of medical advice as a controlling or at least a sanctioning agency, effectually prevent most of the evils which have been mentioned.

DEFECTIVE STATISTICS.

Sensible trainers and athletes can afford to laugh at the sweeping statements that are still made from time to time as to the ruinous effects of exercise and training on the majority of those who find pleasure in the development of the strength with which nature has endowed them. To read such denunciations we would think man was made to spend the days of his youth in a bath chair with a maiden aunt at his elbow to keep the wind of heaven from visiting his cheek too roughly.

When one reads in an American newspaper that "of the thirty-two all round athletes in a New York club of five years ago three are dead of consumption, five have to wear trusses, four or five are lop shouldered and three have catarrh and partial deafness," or sees Dr. Patton chief surgeon of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, quoted as saying that of the five thousand soldiers in that institution "fully 80 per cent. are suffering from heart disease in one form or another due to the forced physical exertions of the campaigns," one can only suppose either that the statements go considerably beyond the strict limit of truth or that our Anglo-Saxon race has lost some of its native toughness by transplantation to the other side of the Atlantic.

Even if the 5000 soldiers are all invalids and the proportion of heart diseases among them is really as large as it is said to be, it would, I imagine, be as difficult to prove as it is easy to assert that it was altogether due to campaigning. Before admitting this we should like to know a good deal more about the ages and personal habits of these afflicted veterans.

From vague statements of the kind referred to one need only appeal to accurate statistics collected by competent authorities. No form of athletic exercise has been more fiercely condemned as the source of all kinds of physical evil than the university boat race, and yet on dispassionate examination the greater part of the indictment fades away in the light of truth like the baseless fabric of a vision.

TRAINING IN THE BOAT.

Some years ago Dr. J. E. Morgan, of Manchester, himself formerly captain of his college boat, instituted a series of painstaking inquiries among all the oarsmen who had rowed in the university boat race between 1859 and 1869, extending his inquiries among their relatives and friends with the view of determining what effect that contest and the training preparatory thereto had had upon their health and longevity. He found that out of a total of 234 only 17 either described themselves or were spoken of by their friends in some instances with very considerable reservation, as having suffered more or less from their labors.

By careful analysis of these cases, however, Dr. Morgan found that in several of them the evil was in all probability unconnected with rowing, while in others it was directly traceable to the fact that the men had rowed when "stale" from overtraining or when unfit for such an exertion owing to illness. A few seemed to have suffered not so much from rowing as from discontinuance of the exercise and more or less sudden subsidence into a sedentary life.

It is worthy of note that in only two or three cases was the heart the organ that was supposed to have been damaged, and in one of these cases the heart was known to have been affected before rowing had been indulged in, while in another the patient himself attributed his condition to his having trained and rowed too young. Several of the men were consumptive, and it was not likely that rowing shortened their lives.

That the alleged baneful effects of the great boat race are absurdly exaggerated is proved by some elaborate actuarial calculation by which Dr. Morgan demonstrates that judging from past experience university oarsmen have in point of fact a longer expectation of life than other people. It is interesting to note that of a total of thirty-nine deaths which occurred in the period of forty years over which his inquiry extends only 7.4 per cent. were due to heart affections, while the mortality from lung disease was also greatly below the average.

Among the whole number of oarsmen there was no single example of any of those rapidly fatal forms of heart disease (rupture of valves, aneurism, etc.) which every hospital physician meets with from time to time in men whose occupation involves much muscular effort. In only two cases was rupture of a blood vessel caused by rowing in the boat race. Dr. Morgan sums up the results of his inquiry as follows:—"From these statistics it appears that 116 (or 39 per cent of the whole) were benefited by their exertions, 162 (or 55 per cent) were in no way injured, while 17 (or about 6 per cent) refer to themselves or are spoken of by their friends as having sustained that amount of injury," which a close analysis turns out to be open to considerable doubt.

The results of Dr. Morgan's accurate investigation ought to settle this question once for all. It establishes the very thesis for which I have been contending—viz., that while training and exercise pursued with reasonable precautions are beneficial to the great majority of men they are undoubtedly injurious in a few exceptional cases. The mistake made by the thoroughgoing opponents of athleticism is in mourning over the candidate for muscular fame who breaks down under training and refusing to be comforted by the thought of the ninety nine who flourished under it.

So blinded are these well meaning people by prejudice that I have actually seen Dr. Morgan's figures quoted in several quarters as a striking proof of the disastrous effect of the university boat race. The seventeen "victims" were cited, but not a word is said about the remaining 217! This is an abuse of statistics similar to that which we are so well accustomed to in the case of fanatical temperance advocates, anti-vaccinators et hoc genus omne.

The truth, as usual, lies between the two extremes, but if I were compelled to choose between rampant athleticism and what I may call the Bath chair theory of muscular life I should unhesitatingly prefer the former as being on the whole less hurtful to the individual as well as to the race.

MORELL MACKENZIE.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT.

He Is Enjoying the Pleasures of a Retired Life.

(Special Correspondence.)

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Mr. William C. Endicott is enjoying that retirement which had been his fortune to enjoy all his days until President Cleveland called him into his cabinet as secretary of war. The choice of Mr. Endicott was one of the surprises which Mr. Cleveland gave the country. In Massachusetts, and especially in the vicinity of Boston, Mr. Endicott had been known for many years as a gentleman who exemplified in his life the highest type of New England cultivation and refinement. He had always taken a deep interest in political matters, but it was the interest of a spectator rather than a participant. He was blessed with a sufficient fortune to enable him to live as he chose, and his choice was to live in the delicious quiet of one of the suburban towns amid his books and congenial friends.

Mr. Cleveland did not know Mr. Endicott, but was advised when he was preparing his cabinet to send to him and ask this cultivated gentleman to visit him in Albany. The meeting was a brief one, but the instant the two men met they were most favorably impressed with each other, and Mr. Cleveland determined upon the spot to ask Mr. Endicott to join his political family. The proposition was a great surprise, and Mr. Endicott's first inclination was to decline it. He was fond of his ease, his leisure, his books, his country place, and the ocean scenery amid which he lived; and he viewed with some fear the prospect of plunging into active political life. However, he became the war secretary, and his friends have always said that he looked forward as a schoolboy yearns for his vacation to the day when he should be relieved from his duties and could cultivate again those leisurely and gentle delights which have been the pleasure of his life.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT.

Mr. Endicott is one of those Americans who can trace a distinguished lineage. More than one of his ancestors served as governor of Massachusetts colony, and the family from colonial days has preserved the traditions of English life which those who first immigrated to the Massachusetts colony brought with them. To be entertained by Mr. Endicott is to receive suggestions of the life of an English country gentleman.

Perhaps the most important social event in Washington, aside from the marriage of President Cleveland during that gentleman's administration of the office of president, was the wooing and wedding by which Secretary Endicott's daughter became the wife of the famous English politician who is familiarly known as the Hon. Joe Chamberlain. Some of those who read the signs of the times in Great Britain assert that if Chamberlain lives he is likely some day to become prime minister, and if that should happen an American girl will be the wife of the actual, though not the nominal, ruler of Great Britain.

PAUL NELSON.

JOHN A. COCKERILL.

A New York Journalist with a Wide Reputation.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—No journalist has a wider reputation than John A. Cockerill, editor and proprietor of The Daily Advertiser. For years he was editor in chief of The World, and its success is in great measure due to his original and fearless journalistic methods.

It has long been an open secret that Colonel Cockerill's ambition pointed toward possessing a paper of his own, and his ambition was carried out last spring when he secured control of The Commercial Advertiser and The Continent, and consolidated these two papers. The Advertiser has already made a record by its crisp, clean and newsy character, and especially by its wide-awake and pungent editorials.

JOHN A. COCKERILL.

Colonel Cockerill is an aggressive, vigorous and audacious journalist. He always strikes from the shoulder—never stabs in the back. He is a good fighter, a good hater and a good friend. He possesses in a marked degree the chivalry for which a southern gentleman is famous, and will not allow a woman to be attacked in his newspaper. "Never write anything about a woman which will make her cry," are his orders. His greatest delight is in dissecting a sham.

For many years Colonel Cockerill has been the president of the Press club of New York, which fact speaks for his popularity among journalists. He has a delightful home, presided over by his wife, a very beautiful and accomplished lady.

V. C.

FAMOUS WRESTLERS.

THE FAVORITE ATHLETIC SPORT OF THE JAPANESE.

Cigars and Imported Beer A Contest Between the Typhoon and the Stone Giant The Comical Parade Preceding the Event—Little Typhoon the Victor.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 17.—By this time I feel quite at home in Japan. As I write I am sitting on a veranda which runs all around the hotel and on which all the guests' rooms open by means of double glass doors. It is one of the hostelries near the bluffs, built partly of stone and partly of wood, one story high, an attempt being made to combine native and European architecture, surrounded on all sides by a garden, enclosed in palisades.

The weather is beautiful and warm, even very warm, but not as changeable as ours, and they never have that sticky atmosphere which makes certain days disagreeable in the states.

Ah, there is my native guide coming to ask if I need his services to-day. For weeks he has come regularly every day to take me around to see the sights. Yesterday he had a real surprise in store for me. I witnessed a Japanese wrestling match, to which the natives attach the same importance we do to horse racing. It is really the leading sport in Japan.

So we strolled to the wrestling ground, a sort of circus, square in shape, with two ranges of galleries, made of white wood, running all round, which are reached by means of bamboo ladders. At the entrance, arched by a tower, numerous scraps of paper, representing programmes, attached to wires, were flying, and a number of men, in a sort of military uniform, were shouting to everybody, inducing him to enter. It was early yet, and only a few people had squatted down in the auditorium; but the audience was arriving rapidly. The ladies occupying the second tier, which are considered the best seats, were furnished with footstools. The price of admission was about one dollar. The first tier and ground floor cost about fifty cents. The ground floor is not roofed like the others, nevertheless it is preferred by the sportsmen. There were also a few boxes reserved for noblemen.

The ring is a circular place, 20 feet in diameter, raised one or two feet above the ground floor. It is strewn with sand and surrounded with a double embankment of straw bags. It was covered with an elegant tiled roof, ornamented with lanterns and flags and resting on four slanting red pillars.

My guide talked to the manager, an odd little man in a gorgeous theatrical costume, and I was permitted to go to the green room. It was large and bare with mats and cushions as the only furniture; a few [illegible], representing prize fighters hung on the walls, and it was lighted by a number of candles in iron sticks of peculiar shape.

The two wrestlers had just arrived, accompanied by some of their friends and a number of coolies, carrying lacquer boxes, containing the fighting requisites, wrapped in dark green, waterproof paper. They were two famous wrestlers, dressed like ancient noblemen, and evidently enjoyed the privilege of wearing the long and the short swords.

They began slowly to undress, talking together in a friendly manner and indulging even you guess! in cigars and imported beer. Their wardrobe for the match consisted of two large silk handkerchiefs with fringed edges tied around their loins.

They were two immense fellows. I never saw such solid, broad, muscular built men before. Yet they were not tall. One, nicknamed the Typhoon, on account of his muscular strength and agility, was just 4 feet 7 inches high, the other was over 5 feet, an enormous, firm lump of tawny colored flesh, weighing about 230 pounds. He was named the Stone Giant. Both had straight, thick, jet black hair, dressed in the old fashioned way, and the barber had great difficulty in satisfying them; he could not get the hair fixed firmly enough on the nape of the neck and had to do it over and over again.

Children were continually calling their names outside.

A few noblemen were announced, the wrestlers enjoying high patronage. The men jumped up, making their joints crack and stretching their limbs and slapping them to show off the advantages of their build.

Then a drum on the tower was struck for the first time. Hearing this, for it meant the beginning of the performance, the wrestlers adorned themselves with velvet aprons, bearing their coat of arms and with various precious belts, tokens of former victories.

My guide and I hurried to the front. The little manager had taken his stand in the arena and, continually grimacing, announced the names and histories of the rivals.

The drum sounded for the second time. Then the two wrestlers with pendant arms, preceded by the four judges and followed by a file of other wrestlers and a large number of attendants entered and very slowly walked around in a triumphant march, with all sorts of ceremonies. The spectators had reached a high pitch of excitement. They made all sorts of loud exclamations, clapped their hands, knocked on the balustrades with their fans, and on seeing their public favorites, made signs with their hands, improving their bets on one or the other.

After this comical parade all seated themselves around the ring, the opponents facing each other. The four judges stepped each to one of the four poles and squatted down. The attendants placed a bucket of water and a vessel of salt on the embankment.

The wrestlers took off their aprons and belts, jumped into the ring and, for a few minutes, struck all manners of athletic attitudes; again the audience burst into a tumultuous applause and the betting increased.

The wrestlers refreshed themselves with a drink of water and a pinch of salt. Then they squatted on the sand, facing each other as a kind of salutation, after which they rose in a dignified manner, their arms slowly extended, and their fingers slightly bent, to catch hold of the adversary. Then they began to stamp the ground and repeatedly rushed at each other to get a firm grip. Now they have clutched one another. Stone Giant's only endeavor during the whole bout seems to be to press down his opponent by his weight, and to push him out of the ring. But the dark olive body of the Typhoon always managed to struggle away from the lump of flesh that threatened to crush him, and he tried to improve his grip at every opportunity. At last he seized his opponent by the leg and made him hop backwards. The audience roared with laughter. Stone Giant once more threw himself on the dwarf as he called him angrily and almost succeeded in bouncing him over the line. The two judges nearest them, stand at the line for, as soon as one stepped over it, the match was over.

Now Typhoon became mad with rage, but all his twisting, wriggling, pushing, and other tricks were of no avail against the 230 pounds. So they fought for twenty, thirty, forty minutes. Little Typhoon was getting tired, several times he was pressed to the ground and it became more and more difficult to hold each other, as they perspired freely. During all this time their movements had looked somewhat theatrical, it seemed as if they had learned to pose for and exaggerate every situation of the combat. But now they were in dead earnest, they wished to come to a close, when suddenly Stone Giant lost his footing, Little Typhoon getting all his strength together, lifted him up from the earth and hurled him over the embankment. In truth, a marvelous acrobatic feat!

The judges rose and the manager pronounced Little Typhoon to be the victor. The spectators got up from their seats and shouted and threw presents into the ring. He bowed and bowed again putting both hands on his knees. Many scraps of paper came flying down from the tiers, in which the presents of rings of money were announced and the addresses where he could send for them.

His attendants picked them up and then Little Typhoon slowly marched off with his suit.

Notice For Bids

FOR

NEW JAIL,

FOR

EL PASO COUNTY,

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the County Commissioners of El Paso county until the 19th day of October, 1891, for the erection of a jail for said El Paso county, in the city of Colorado Springs. Bidders are requested to call upon or correspond with the County clerk of said county for dimensions, capacity and particulars upon which to base plans and specifications, which must accompany their bids. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

J. C. PLUMB,

Chairman County Commissioners.

Rio Grande Southern

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Telluride, Placerville, Ft. Lewis, Rico and Ilico.

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To Telluride.

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Fertile Montezuma and Shenandoah Valleys,

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DOLORES RIVER.

This new line will bring the Tourist within easy ride of the wonderful

Homes of the Cliff Dwellers

Immediate connections are made at Ridgeway with trains of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to and from Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, for Placerville and Telluride.

Stage Connections from Telluride to Rico.

As fast as road is completed, train service will be extended with stages connecting from terminus to Rico.

OTTO MEARS,

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Re-opens Monday, September 21st.

MISS CHARLOTTE EHRLICHER

MISS LOUISE EHRLICHER.

Corner Cache la Poudre and Tejon Sts

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Sept. 9, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Springs Abstract Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4, N. Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MARTIN T. SACHTMANN,

Secretary.

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OFFICE 122 NORTH TEJON ST.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the clerk's office of the District court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of nineteen hundred forty-two and $1-100 dollars ($1942.81), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against C. E. Rabitt and W. H. Gavin, copartners under the firm name of Rabitt & Gavin, defendants, in favor of The Hallack Paint Oil and Glass company, plaintiffs, out of the lands, tenements and chattels of the said defendants, I shall sell the following described property levied upon by me to wit: 2657 double roll wall paper and borders, 101 brushes of different sizes, 3702 feet picture moulding, a complete stock of artists' materials, 517 gallon, 14 half gallon, 974 quart, 148 pint, 584 half pint and 203 [illegible] cans of paints, oils and varnishes, 1 box of window glass, 1170 pounds white lead, and numerous other articles included in a complete stock of paints, oils, artists' materials, wall paper, etc., 3 large show cases, 2 stoves, 1 ice shelving and drawers, 1 safe, 1 paper trimmer, 1 desk, ladders and

OUR TICKET.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ever voted for anything and Colorado City had always been a Republican stronghold. He referred to Mr. Jackson's excellent character, to his long experience and good record and called on the convention to honor him by putting Mr. Jackson's name next to Mr. Bowers'. Mr. S. H. Kinsley followed Mr. Humphrey with a sensible talk, recognizing the force of Mr. Humphrey's argument and saying that it gathered particular force from Mr. Jackson's merits.

Mr. H. T. Fisher spoke of the scholarly attainments, the long experience and the business sagacity of Mr. Charles W. Haines, which he pointed out, eminently fitted him for the office of county superintendent of schools. Mr. Frost seconded the nomination in a long and careful speech in which he thoroughly reviewed the ground of the needs of the position and Mr. Haines' adaptations to those needs.

H. A. Cobb made a speech and nominated Mr. Bowers, and the convention proceeded to ballot.

The vote was a decisive one and resulted in a victory for Mr. Jackson, who received 41 votes against 23 for Berry and 8 for Haines.

There was really but one candidate for county surveyor. Mr. J. S. Lockcraft decided to run when the convention convened, but when the votes were counted he decided that he was not running. Mr. Durfee was made the unanimous choice.

For coroner Dr. W. D. Marlow got 57 votes and Mr. W. A. Davis 12. Dr. Marlow was named as the nominee of the convention.

By this time the interest in the convention had about died out, and most of the onlookers and many of the delegates had left for home. On motion of Colonel De La Vergne the chair appointed a committee of five to prepare a list of delegates to the state convention at Glenwood Springs. While this committee, which consisted of Col. G. H. De La Vergne, D. Spectman, C. H. Browne, A. L. Humphrey and J. M. Bolton, was preparing a list, the convention proceeded to elect delegates to the district convention. Judge E. A. Colburn and Mr. John Cochran both wished to be the next district attorney, and so the fight was upon 24 names, each which had been prepared by the managers of each one's canvass. The tickets were put before the convention as a whole and were as follows:

George D. La Vergne.	Henry C. Childs.
H. H. Grafton.	A. F. Woodward.
T. A. McMorries.	Paton Wilson.
E. S. Josslyn.	A. Cree.
Charles Stockbridge.	W. H. Boynton.
Charles H. Adams.	W. La Cooke.
E. C. Gard.	L. A. Bartlett.
D. R. Fairley.	S. M. Howard.
A. L. Humphrey.	F. L. Painter.
J. H. Whalen.	Burke Pettit.
C. J. Crosby.	Joseph W. Patton.
C. F. Humphrey.	Frank L. Scott.
J. R. Bischoff.	M. T. Hale.
Leo Jackson.	Wm. Lennox.
J. D. Faulkner.	W. R. Barnes.
J. A. Leach.	J. J. Gillespie.
F. A. Mansfield.	W. G. Frost.
Thomas Ord.	H. M. Blackmer.
W. L. Bartlett.	John M. Jackson.
H. S. Foley.	L. W. Cunningham.
M. V. Andrews.	Thos. Donnell.
J. D. O'Blaire.	C. E. Burkey.
John Reynolds.	J. F. Tracht.
J. C. Franklin.	S. M. Hodson.

On coming to a vote the Cochran ticket was victorious by a vote of 40 to 36.

The committee on delegates to the state convention reported the following names, which were accepted by the convention: R. F. Crowell, C. W. Darker, Anthony Boll, A. Matthews, B. H. Grafton, C. S. Sprague, Frank Castello, S. H. Kinsley, J. E. Reynolds, C. H. Foushee, E. C. Gard, C. E. Noble, E. E. Nichols, E. W. Roberts, S. M. Hodson, A. L. Humphrey, J. R. Robinson, A. F. Woodward, L. C. Dana, David Spielman, Irving Howbert, W. G. Meek, Reuben Berry and C. H. McMaster. The delegation was empowered to fill all vacancies in its ranks.

Among the closing acts of the convention was the legislating of itself out of existence and there won't be another county convention in El Paso county for some time. This was done by a series of resolutions introduced by B. A. P. Patton. These resolutions were something of a surprise to most of the delegates, but they seemed to commend themselves and after C. E. Stubbs, S. H. Childs and S. H. Kinsley had spoken in favor of them, pointing out that they were in accordance with the spirit of the new election law, they were adopted without a dissenting voice. The following are the new rules governing primary elections as embodied in the resolutions:

Resolved, That candidates for the various offices and all delegates to state, congressional and judicial conventions to be hereafter nominated in the following manner, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the county central committee:

First—Candidates to be nominated by a direct vote of the members of the Republican party.

Second—Only qualified electors who voted the Republican ticket at the last county election, and such Republicans as were prevented from doing so by reason of sickness or absence from the precinct, and voters have become residents of the precinct since last election, and such Republicans who may become of age before the day of election, shall be entitled to vote at such primaries.

Third—The precinct committee, in their several precincts or voting districts, shall have charge of the polls. If no precinct committee has been elected, or if such committee or members thereof shall not be in attendance at opening of polls, Republicans present may elect judges.

Fourth—Returns shall be made in duplicate and be certified to by such judges, one copy to be forwarded to the chairman of the county central committee, the other to be retained by chairman of precinct committee.

Fifth—Each precinct or voting district shall elect by ballot at the time of the primary election three persons to act as a precinct committee for such precinct or voting district. The term of office of such committee shall commence upon receipt of notice from chairman of county central committee of their election. They shall meet as soon as possible after the receipt of such notice and elect a chairman.

Sixth—The chairmen of the various precinct committees in the county shall meet in convention at the county seat within one week after the primaries, such meeting to be called by the chairman of the county central committee. And after electing a chairman and two others as a county central committee, to examine the affairs of the campaign, to canvass the vote, and after counting the same shall declare the result by resolution, and the same shall be certified to the proper county officer as required by law. A majority of the precinct chairmen shall be a quorum for the transaction of business of such convention.

Seventh—The county central committee shall have power to promulgate such further rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the conducting of such primary elections, subject to revision by the general committee to be elected in manner herein set forth, from time to time.

In any precinct wherein no precinct committee has been elected, the judges of the primary election shall elect one of their number chairman who shall act as a member of the convention to canvass the vote and declare the result, in lieu of the chairman of such precinct committee.

Mr. C. E. Stubbs was made chairman of the county central committee and M. M. Hobson and Judge J. D. Faulkner of Colorado City were elected to the other places on the committee. The committee was empowered to fill all vacancies among its members.

Mr. Irving Howbert was elected member of the central congressional district committee. A vote of thanks was given the chairman and secretary and the convention adjourned.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

John Cochran Chosen for District Attorney.

A good many politicians went to the district convention last night expecting that it would take about twenty minutes to half an hour to complete the business, for had not El Paso county a clear majority and were not all her delegates pledged to Cochran? The delegates from the surrounding counties knew that they hadn't a ghost of a show, but they went right on just the same. Mr. W. H. Davis of Douglas county was elected temporary chairman and C. H. Browne, of Manitou, temporary secretary. On motion of F. A. Mangold the chairman appointed one delegate from each county as a committee on credentials. As named the committee consisted of W. L. Patchen of Cheyenne county, R. E. Palin from Douglas, L. R. Tucker from Elbert, E. S. Josslyn from El Paso, Robert Clark from Kit Carson and John P. Dickenson from Lincoln. The committee was out over an hour trying to decide whether the delegates who were present from various counties should cast the full vote of those counties in place of the absent delegates. It was finally reported on favorably and the report of the committee was accepted. This gave the outside counties 21 votes to El Paso's 24.

Quite a lengthy discussion and an amendment followed by a discussion of parliamentary rulings was precipitated by a motion that the convention vote for candidates by ballot instead of by delegations. It was finally voted down 27 to 21. It was then voted, 24 to 23, to nominate and to vote for candidates by counties.

The roll of counties was then called. For Cheyenne county Mr. T. W. Vandriver presented the name of C. H. Palin. He spoke at length about the necessity for El Paso county showing a little charity for the smaller counties. He said that Cheyenne county had voted for Mr. Eaton for the candidate for secretary of state at the state convention last fall, and next fall they would vote for E. J. Eaton for governor (great applause). He thought El Paso county should not forget past favors nor overlook future benefits.

For Douglas county Mr. R. E. Palin presented the name of Mr. W. H. Davis with about the same sort of remarks as Mr. Vandriver, except that he thought that Douglas county should be the recipient of El Paso's bounty.

Mr. F. P. Murray of Elbert county said about the same things and nominated Mr. C. L. Dickerson.

Judge McMorris for El Paso county pointed out the lack of unanimity on the part of outside counties and showed how necessary it was that the district attorney should reside in Colorado Springs, since nine-tenths of the criminal business was transacted here. He presented the name of John Cochran.

Mr. D. S. Harris presented the claims of Kit Carson county and said that their candidate was a man who missed the nomination two years ago by a mere accident, and who was now entitled to it. An experienced man and an old soldier, he presented the name of L. W. Clements.

Mr. J. P. Dickinson of Lincoln county said that he had no candidate for the office, and he felt lonesome.

A vote was then taken in which each county voted for its man, Lincoln voting with Kit Carson. The result showed that Mr. Cochran got a clear majority of three votes, and he was, on motion, declared the unanimous choice of the convention for district attorney.

On motion of Mr. Palin the chair appointed a member of the district committee from each county and the following were made the members: C. L. Dickerson, J. P. Dickinson, C. H. Faircll, J. W. Clements and T. A. McMorris. The committee was empowered to fill all vacancies in the list of delegates and the meeting adjourned.

SOME NEW HOUSES.

Fine Residences Recently Erected in This City.

During the present year building has been somewhat backward in this city, but notwithstanding there have been several handsome residences put under way.

THE W. M. SAFFORD'S HOUSE.

Among these is the house of Mr. W. H. Safford, which is now nearing completion on North Cascade avenue between Astoria and Buena Ventura streets. It is a house that stands by itself among the products of Colorado Springs architecture, and is very striking in the bold attempt to cut loose from the conventional designs of its neighboring buildings. The architecture is colonial, and the builder has adhered more closely than usual to this style. Nearly the only modern feature of the house is the fireplaces which have been placed in every room on the first and second stories. These are adapted to the use of the latter part of the nineteenth century and are therefore not of the size of those of the colonial dwellings.

The house will cost about $8,000, and covers an area 50 by 70 feet. It is painted a light yellow and has trimmings and pillars of white. The front faces east and is ornamented by a broad veranda, its roof supported by simple white columns and its steps set in an imposing semi-circular flight. This front veranda is 50 feet long and 10 feet wide, while the circle in the center has a diameter of 16 feet. On each side of the main door are handsome casement windows, and above is a transom of plain glass set in a novel pattern. Above the porch in the wall of the second story a showy triple window is set.

The main hall is floored with oak, and a six-foot wainscoting of the same wood runs around it. The walls are of sand finish, and have been painted a light terra cotta together with the ceiling. The hall has a measurement of 14 feet 10 inches by 15 feet 11 inches. Opposite the main door is an arch which separates the staircase hall. The wide stairs leading up the second floor are in two flights and on the north side of the first landing are large casement windows opening out and measuring 12 by 16 feet. The staircase is of oak and underneath are set square fluted oak pillars of an Ionic pattern. Behind the staircase hall is the dining room the most striking feature of which is the ceiling of mahogany panelling. A covered porch 21 feet square has been built in the southwest corner. The library is on the south side of the house and has a large bow window furnishing light. The drawing room in the southeast corner measures 16 feet 7 inches by 15 feet 6 inches. In the northeast corner is a den 15 feet 6 inches by 16 feet. Throughout the first floor there are sliding doors, and the entire floor can be thrown open.

The second floor includes five bedrooms, most of which are about 20 by 16 feet.

In the attic is the trunk room, the large servants room, and two bed rooms. The floor is of hard pine.

The house is lighted by electricity, and over 2000 feet of electric wire has been put in. The heating is by hot air, and two large heaters stand in the cellar.

Mr. Joseph Dozier has been the contractor for the house, and Mr. E. C. G. Robinson is the architect. The house will be completed in about a month.

MR. J. F. SELDOMRIDGE'S DWELLING.

Another house that will be a very ornamental feature of the city will be that now being built by Mr. J. F. Seldomridge on the corner of Boulder and Weber streets. The house is of stone, and covers a space of 54 by 70 feet. The stone work is done with its exterior. The builders will finish their work by about March 1, and by that time a very substantial three story house will have been erected. The golden [illegible] will be on the south and east sides and will have a [illegible] veneer of timber framing. On the first floor will be the drawing room, reception hall, dining room, library, kitchen and laundry. The second floor will have three bedrooms, a sewing room, and bath room. On the third floor are five bedrooms. Mr. D. A. Reed has the contract for the stone work and Tadeusz Reichoff held the contract for the carpenter work. The architects are Pope & Barker.

[illegible]

Mr. Theophilus Harrison has just finished building a residence of Shaler red sandstone on the corner of Platte avenue and Weber street. The cost will be about $7,000 including the interior decorations.

The building will include thirteen rooms besides [illegible] baths, etc., and a conservatory. The interior trimmings and floors are of oak and maple. The house will be heated with hot water, and lighted with both electric lights and gas. Fireplaces are set in several of the rooms.

Crawford & Smith are the contractors, and the architect is Mr. W. F. Douglas.

A Parlor Match.

On Friday and Saturday next we are to again have Evans and Hoey and their capable company who will appear in Chas. H. Hoyt's famous play a "Parlor Match." It has been two years since Evans and Hoey were seen in this city but those who witnessed their performance at that time will well remember the many hearty laughs which were indulged in at their creating.

That Evans and Hoey are popular in this section is demonstrated fully by the large audiences which have greeted them on this, their fourth tour through this section of the country and the loud and generous applause which has been showered on their efforts. Their company has always been one of the best in the farce comedy line and if their production this year is as good as on former visits they will have no occasion to complain of their reception in this city.

The play, "A Parlor Match," is one of Chas. H. Hoyt's first efforts as a writer of farce comedy, and as a "Bunch of Keys" satirizes the hotel; "A Tin Soldier" the plumber, so does a "A Parlor Match" satirize two characters which are seen in every day life, a tramp and a book agent.

The piece was written to suit the peculiar abilities of Evans and Hoey and in these characters they are seen to an advantage.

Since last seen here the play has, however, been thoroughly re-written, and as it appears now presents one of the most ludicrous pictures of human life imaginable.

The company this season is composed of many of the leading lights of the farce comedy stage, among which will be seen many new faces.

The music is all bright and catchy, while the individual specialties which will be introduced are of a high order.

The Coyote and the Crows.

Once on a time many crows lived in the edge of some woods. A little out into the plain stood a very large tree, with much wind under it. One day a coyote was passing and heard the crows singing and dancing under this tree, and came up to watch them. They were dancing in a circle, and each crow had upon his back a large bag.

"Crow friends, what are you doing?" asked the coyote, who was much interested.

"Oh, we are dancing with our mothers," said the crows.

"How pretty! And will you let me dance too?" asked the coyote of the too-whit-la-widdeh crow (captain of the dance).

"Oh, yes," replied the crow. "Go and put your mother in a bag, and come to the dance."

The coyote went running home. There his old mother was sitting in the corner by the fireplace. The stupid coyote picked up a stick and struck her on the head and put her in a bag, and hurried back to the dance with her.

The crows were dancing merrily and singing:

"[illegible] quo-ra-ah, [illegible] ra-ah."

(Alas, Mama! you are shaking, you are shaking!) The coyote joined the dance with the bag on his back, and sang as the crows did:

"Al nana, que ca-rah, que ca-rah." (Al nana is an exclamation always used by mourners.)

But at last the crows burst out laughing, and said, "What do you bring in your bag?"

"My mother, as you told me," replied the coyote, showing them.

Then the crows emptied their bags, which were filled with nothing but sand, and flew up into the tree, laughing.

The coyote then saw that they had played him a trick, and started home, crying "Al nana." When he got home he took his mother from the bag and tried to set her up in the chimney corner, always crying, "Al nani, why don't you sit up as before?" But she could not, for she was dead. When he found that she could not sit up any more he vowed to follow the crows and eat them all the rest of his life, and from that day to this he has been hunting them, and they are always at war. C. F. Lummis in St. Nicholas.

How the Autocrat Proposed.

It was on the Common that we were walking. The mall or boulevard of our Common, you know, has various branches leading off in different directions. One of these runs down from opposite the Brazer southward across the whole length of the Common to Boylston street. We called it the long path and were fond of it.

I felt very weak indeed (though of a tolerably robust habit) as we came opposite the head of this path on that morning. I think I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible.

At last I got out the question, "Will you take the long path with me?" "Certainly," said the schoolmistress, "with much pleasure." "Think," I said, "before you answer. If you take the long path with me now, I shall interpret it that we are to part no more." The schoolmistress stepped back with a sudden movement, as if an arrow had struck her.

One of the granite blocks used as a seat was hard by, the one you may still see close by the gingko tree. "Pray sit down," I said. "No, no," she answered softly, "I will walk the long path with you."

The old gentleman who sits opposite me was walking in and out the middle of the long path, and said very charmingly, "Good morning, my dears."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

PAYING THE BLOOD TAX.

PEASANTS PAY MONEY FOR MURDERS COMMITTED IN 1375.

A Debt Which the Inhabitants of the Pyrenees Have Religiously Paid Annually for Over Five Centuries—The Ceremony Described by a Witness.

The Independent des Basses-Pyrenees publishes a very interesting description written by M. Alfred Cadier, a French Protestant clergyman at Pau, of a ceremonial which he witnessed on the frontier of France and Spain. This consisted in the payment of a blood tax, and it appears that there are two or three places in the Pyrenees where the custom, founded upon the belief that "a murder committed by the inhabitants of a village or canton upon those of an adjoining village or canton must forever remain a burden upon the descendants of their descendants," is still observed.

Thus, about the middle of the Fourteenth century, the inhabitants of the valley of Lavedan, having massacred the defenseless residents of Aspe, were condemned by the pope to pay a perpetual tax of thirty sols, which was levied upon twenty-two villages and paid up to the time of the revolution. In the Thirteenth century, if not earlier, a similar crime was committed between the valleys of Barétous, in French Navarre, and Roncal in Spanish Navarre.

The blood tax which the inhabitants of the former were ordered by the pope to discharge is paid still, the ceremony taking place annually on July 13 in the mountains, about seven hours' march from Osse, at the pass known as La Peyre St. Martin. It is thus described by M. Cadier:

A GALA SCENE.

A crowd of people is to be seen making their way to the rendezvous. The shepherds of the Barétous valley, with their red waistcoats interspersed with dark threads, the mayors and delegates of the villages of Arette, Lanne, Aramits and Issor, the foresters of the mountain, the custom house officers without their guns, the clergy, represented by the priest of St. Engrace and two curates, and a few English tourists from Oloron helped to make up this singular assembly. When we reached the narrow stone which marks off the frontier, with the name St. Martin inscribed upon the two sides of it in French and Spanish, we found ourselves face to face with the Spaniards, who formed an imposing group.

First was the alcalde of Isaba, who represent the part of lord chief justice. He was wearing a black robe bordered with red, and a large collarette by way of bands, while he carried in his hand the wand of justice, in the shape of a black stick with a silver knob. The alcaldes of three or four other Spanish villages were similarly attired, and they were accompanied by a numerous suite, made up of delegates from the general junta of the valley of Roncal, the notary, the veterinarian, and others, the escort consisting of seven or eight armed carabineros and guards, while in the rear were a number of "bota-fuegos," who had come in the hope of selling the skins of wine with which their donkeys were loaded.

It was about 9 a.m. when the ceremonial, which has been observed without interruption since 1375, commenced by the French mayor donning his tricolor scarf, and by the Spanish alcaldes advancing toward the frontier stone, accompanied by a herald bearing a lance on which was painted a red flame, the symbol of justice.

THE CEREMONY.

The two parties having halted at a distance of about twenty feet from their respective frontiers, the herald substitutes for his red flame a white one, which is the symbol of pacific intentions, and the alcalde of Isaba exclaims in Spanish, "Do you wish for peace?" To this the French mayor's reply in the affirmative, also speaking in Spanish, and in order to testify to the sincerity of their intentions, their herald lays down his lance upon the top of the stone in the direction of the frontier, whereupon the Spanish herald comes and inverts his lance into the French soil, resting the shaft against the stone so as to form a cross with the French lance. The mayor of Arette then comes and lays his hand upon the cross so formed, a Spanish alcalde places his right hand upon that of the Frenchman and the other mayors and alcaldes do the same alternately.

Last of all, the alcalde of Isaba steps forward, and, lifting his wand of justice over the pile of hands, pronounces the oath, which all swear to keep. After this oath has been taken the alcalde of Isaba exclaims three times, "Paz durara" (peace in the future). Peace is thus also concluded, and to ratify their having given up all idea of vengeance the men of Roncal order the escort to discharge their guns in the direction of France. Then comes the reception of the blood tax, which used to consist of three perfectly white mares, but owing to the difficulty of getting them exactly alike three white heifers have been substituted for them. The three heifers presented this year were worth about twenty-three pounds, which is a large sum for the district, and after the Roncal notary had drawn up a proces verbal, which was signed all round a repast was served at the expense of the Spaniards, toasts being proposed in honor of Spain, France and England, the introduction of England being due to the presence of several English visitors. After the repast was over dancing followed, and we then said goodby till next year.

How a Plant Protects Itself.

One little plant of South Africa protects itself by assuming a curious likeness to a white lichen that covers the rocks; the plant has sharp pointed green leaves; these are placed close together with their points upward, and on the tip of each leaf is a little white, scaly sheath. The resemblance of the smooth surface these present to the lichen growing on the rocks, beside which it is always found, is so great that it is not till you tread on it that you discover its deception.—Fortnightly Review.

Domestic Felicity.

The wife of a drum major, a colossus, is a dwarf. She is a despot. He has the docility of a child. When they quarrel she orders him to put her on the table and he her slap his face. He lifts her in his arms, puts her on the table, bends his head, receives the slap which she gives with her might and then replaces her on the floor with respectful terror. This vulgar parody of the Samson and Delilah story would be called by Courbet a real allegory.—New York Times.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Great Rock Island "Limited" now leaves Colorado Springs 7.30 p. m.

25 miles between Colorado Springs and Manitou for 25.

CALIFORNIA.

Via CENTRAL AND RIO GRANDE

Have two daily trains through to Salt Lake and San Francisco without change. Chair cars free. Latest improved Pullman sleepers. Broad gauge. Ticket office, 16 North Tejon street.

FOR ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

And all Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and West Asian points. The new service of the Great Rock Island Route via Omaha is indeed a long felt want properly gratified for, as the traveler to any of these points now can dispense with the annoyance and waste of time of changing cars at Denver, and enjoy the very best train service and quickest time ever afforded by any line of this life. Call and see what we can do for you. W. W. Wood, Ticket and Pass. Agt., 24 and 26 Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

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The Most Available Suburb of Colorado Springs!

A Perfect Pleasure and Health Resort,

Possessing a Complete Water System

Beautiful Walks! Wooded Parks!

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(The Largest Body of Water in the Vicinity.)

Telephone and Electric Motor Connections with the City, and Unsurpassed Views. The Best Opportunity for First-class Investments.

For Prices on Acre Lots, Blocks or Larger Blocks, Apply at

Company's Office, Cascade Building,

NO. 17 NORTH PIKE'S PEAK AVE.,

Or to ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT.

The best located Property in Colorado Springs, either for homes or for investment is

NOB HILL

For prices and terms call on

A. A. McGOVNEY,

113 Kiowa Street,

Or any Agent in the City.

DON'T READ THIS.

With each succeeding day comes an increased demand for better service on the railways of our country. The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways to the front as usual, have been leading in the lines of improvement for some time and running through Pullman sleepers between Salt Lake City and St. Louis via Denver.

TO DENVER

Rock Island fast trains to Denver leave Colorado Springs at 8.30 a. m. and 4.15 p. m., arriving Denver 12.40 noon and 8.40 p. m. Returning leave Denver 8.45 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., arriving Colorado Springs 11.15 a. m. and 6.15 p. m. $4.50 for the round trip.

NEW SERVICE! NEW LINE.

Today, August 18, The Great Rock Island Route inaugurates its new service via Omaha, thus making a solid vestibuled train service direct Colorado Springs to Chicago via Omaha, St. Jo, or Kansas City, leaving Colorado Springs 2.30 p. m., arriving Omaha 3.40 p. m., St. Jo 5.20 p. m., Kansas City 5.30 p. m., and Chicago 7.45 a. m. second morning, making all connections at each of these junctions to all points in all directions. All meals served on route on our unsurpassed magnificent dining cars. The trains in this service are models of beauty and excellence and are brand new, having been built throughout especially and held for the completion of the new line. For full particulars, maps, lowest rates, etc., call on or address W. W. Wood, Ticket and Passenger Agt., 24 Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

WAGON WHEEL GAP.

The Denver & Rio Grande are now running trains to Wagon Wheel Gap every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare from here to the Gap and return $8.00, parties of five $11.30. Limit 30 days. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon St.

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. six daily trains. Round trip to Denver ..... $4.50. Round trip to Pueblo ..... 2.50. Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No. 16 North Tejon street, New Cook building.

THE WABASH LINE.

It is the short line to St. Louis.

Free reclining chair cars.

Runs the most elegant stateroom cars on night trains and the most sumptuous drawing room cars on day trains of any line between Colorado and New York.

The Wabash makes direct connections at all points comprising its system in Indiana for all points south, east, southeast and northeast.

The Wabash is the only line having its own track from the Missouri river to Detroit and Toledo.

The Wabash is the only line having its own steamer plying on Lake Erie.

The Wabash owns and operates the Niagara Falls Short Line, the only route giving a satisfactory view of the Falls by daylight, and the train leaves at a convenient hour for business men and tourists.

Ask any hotel clerk or ticket agent for time cards or maps of the Wabash, or address

C. M. HAMPSON,

Commercial Agent, 1227 Seventeenth street, Denver, Colorado.

RIO GRANDE.

Trains to Denver 8.00 a. m., 10.40 a. m., 2.25 p. m. and 8.30 p. m. (6.00 a. m. daily except Monday to Denver). To Pueblo 11.05 a. m., 11.55 a. m., 4.35 p. m., 6.35 p. m., 9.45 p. m., 12.55 a. m., connecting with all Eastern trains.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION TO SALT LAKE CITY.

On September 29th the Colorado Midland Railway runs its third grand excursion to Salt Lake City and Ogden, $15 for the round trip. Tickets good for fifteen days; stopovers allowed on return trip; choice of routes returning.

EXCURSION TO SALT LAKE.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will sell tickets to Salt Lake and return at $50. Tickets on sale September 22 and good to return until October 13th. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon St.

A DAY IN DENVER.

Leave Colorado Springs on the Santa Fe train at 8.30 a. m. [illegible] Trains returning leave Denver at [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] p. m.

PARLOR CARS.

On all trains on the Santa Fe there are parlor cars on the afternoon trains. The Santa Fe should do so. These are valuable parlor, and the chairs are comfortable as those of the parlor chairs, not to be compared with the ordinary chair cars; something entirely new. Trains leaving Colorado Springs leave for Pueblo at 8.00 a. m. and for Denver at 4.30 p. m.

TO DENVER.

Take the Burlington Route No. 2, which leaves Denver at 8.00 p. m. every day in the week, arriving in Chicago at 8.00 [illegible] morning. This is a solid vestibule train with all modern improvements known to the civilized world. Leave Colorado Springs every morning at 10 o'clock every day except Sunday. If you want to know about the Burlington route write to the undersigned. No charge of cost of any class on this train. Address Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Chicago, St. Joe and St. Louis. Parties traveling via this route should be sure that their tickets read over the Burlington route. Tickets can be had through to Chicago by applying to any ticket agent or G. W. Vallery, No. 1.06 Tejon St. Depot, Colo.

The only line that runs it is! Does what? Runs Pullman chair cars and Pullman Buffet sleeping cars—Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo through to Kansas City and St. Louis. What line? The Missouri Pacific. C. A. Tripp, General Western Pass. Agt., 1001 Larimer st., Denver, Colo.

GLENWOOD AND RETURN $15.

For the meeting of the Baptist Association to be held at Glenwood, September 24th, the Colorado Midland has made a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 20th and 21st, good to return including October 3d.

WORTH OF PRAISE

Are heard on every side, from the traveling public, for the superior service of the Santa Fe route. It is justly said that the Chicago vestibuled express is the finest train by all odds that comes into Colorado. The very latest improvements in palace cars. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars between Colorado Springs and Chicago.

The special Pullman sleeping car left at Colorado Springs, daily, in which space may be reserved at the city ticket office in the Opera House Block. Telephone 34. C. C. HOTT, Agent.

7.30 P. M.

Rock Island vestibuled limited for Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joe and all points east north and south now leaves Colorado Springs 7.30 p. m.

CHOOSE YOUR ROUTE.

If you are thinking of going to California call at the Santa Fe ticket office in the Opera House Block and get information of the cost. The same advice will apply if you are contemplating a trip to any point in Texas. The Santa Fe line extends through the states named and affords the best accommodations. Tourist rates to Pacific coast cities all the year around.

CHEAP RATES TO STATE FAIR.

For the State Fair at Pueblo, the Santa Fe has a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th and returning to and including Oct. 1st.

A. N. PEAIE & CO.

Real Estate and Live Stock Agents. Also City Auction office. Will give up real estate and stock auctions. 16 N. Tejon st. Office hours 8 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m.

BELLEVUE SANITARIUM.

[illegible]

WANTED.

Help of all kind, [illegible]

I have a boy competent to do all work about a place as hostler [illegible] in city or [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—Position by [illegible] Call on or address [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] and ironing by the day. Letters addressed to 318 E. Pike's Peak avenue will be promptly answered.

WANTED—[illegible] south of Pike's Peak Ave. Box 418 Post office.

WANTED—A competent cook; one who can furnish good references; wages $20. Apply Monday 12 and 2, 120 N. Weber.

WANTED—A laundry, [illegible] and chambermaid combined; one who can furnish good references; wages $20. Apply Monday 12 and 2, 120 N. Weber.

WANTED—2 or 3 days work [illegible] Mrs. Allen, P. O. Box 330.

WANTED—To hire a horse for a month. Address stating price, Frank Dutton & Co., 19 N. Tejon St.

WANTED—A miller who understands cutting millstones. Apply at works: The Ute Pass Paint Co., Colorado City.

WANTED—[illegible] to care for; good service guaranteed. Apply to Louis R. Tucker, at Van Petten Bros. drug store.

WANTED—Dressmaking by the day. Inquire at 24 N. Nevada.

WANTED—A competent cook at No. 27 N. Weber. References required.

WANTED—Situation by first-class cook. Address R. this office.

WANTED—Everybody who knows that by buying their shoes at Kelly's [illegible] will get a pair of shoes given them.

WANTED—By experienced and competent single woman, lady's entry bookkeeper, four or five hours work daily. Address Bookkeeper, P. O. box 69.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Room to rent from $10.00 to $20.00 in all parts of city. A. Hershey.

TO RENT—Furnished today, one 16x7 sunny room at Mrs. Stoedtke's, 319 E. Kiowa St., 4th.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms and tent for light housekeeping, $15.00 per month. 710 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—Suite of [illegible] to rent. No. 7 N. Cascade.

TO RENT—Three nicely furnished front rooms, single or en suite. 318 E. Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—Large, comfortable, furnished front room with private outside door; convenient to bath, [illegible] will rent to up to reliable party. 321 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished room at No. 9 South Weber.

TO RENT—Two [illegible] room on second floor, in center of city; electric lights, stove heat, [illegible] etc. Inquire next to stately mansion, Edward Fowle, 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—Three or four rooms, furnished or partly furnished. Inquire at 107 E. Kiowa street.

TO RENT—Four furnished rooms—at $10 up. 121 N. Tejon St.

TO RENT—No. 1 furnished rooms, with or without board. 318 E. Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—Pleasant [illegible] with board at 30 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, 18 N. Weber St.

TO RENT—Corner of [illegible] Pike's Peak avenue [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] Pike's Peak avenue [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] Pike's Peak avenue [illegible]

LOST.

Old [illegible] Weber and Pike's Peak avenue, [illegible] Pike's Peak avenue [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Oak [illegible] 121 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—No. 1 [illegible] platform spring [illegible] will be [illegible] Call on or address Agent at Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Call & White's feed [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Miller [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good [illegible] family [illegible] clothing store, 111 S. Tejon street, 303 P. O. building.

FOR SALE—The [illegible] in the city; will [illegible] right [illegible] Address Box 801.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a [illegible] Household [illegible] A. P. Hen [illegible] Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR SALE—Or trade for [illegible] through entire [illegible] Address [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Pike's Peak [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Inquire on [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On [illegible] Exchange National Bank.

[illegible] to loan on [illegible] Stevens.

HER FACE HER FORTUNE.

To [illegible] paid of [illegible] also area with artificial teeth. Wishing [illegible] Beautiful [illegible] forever [illegible] complexion to which nothing but [illegible] the [illegible] of the lily [illegible] invented. This [illegible] and only [illegible] Positively free from [illegible] chemicals and unknown [illegible]

R. H. PERKINS,

Flat, Fitz Hugh Block.

Best in the City.

[illegible]

14 East Huerfano Street.

FOR SALE!

One bay horse, [illegible]

One bay mare, [illegible]

One brown mare, [illegible]

[illegible]

One milch cow.

One single buggy.

One double [illegible]

One [illegible]

[illegible]

Robert Donnelly.

THE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1891.

Madam St. John will give her millinery opening on Monday, Sept. 28.

The Denver Cycling club has an excursion to the summit of Pike's Peak to-day.

M. F. Warren has imported, to rent, twenty-four pairs of very fine opera glasses.

The Bijou viaduct is not open for travel as reported. At the east end there is considerable more filling to be done.

Dr. A. L. Jackson has returned from the east and will re-open his veterinary hospital on West Huerfano street, in a few days.

Cleveland's big city minstrels will appear on the streets about noon to-morrow. Don't fail to see "The Outing of the Swells."

In the district court yesterday the case of the Ute Pass Paint company vs. A. Gauthier was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Court adjourned until to-morrow.

John M. Cooke, business agent of Evans and Hoey's "Parlor Match" company, is at the Alamo. Mr. Cooke says his company this year is stronger than ever.

All Souls (Unitarian) church, Antlers Pavilion. Service at 11 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Mellen, will preach on "Mountains and their Meanings." All cordially invited.

The Terpsichorean club gave its first ball Friday evening in the Antlers pavilion. A good attendance was present. This club has been organized by members of Prof. ... or Durgin's old classes.

The National Renovating company at No. 5 Pike's Peak avenue, are doing some fine work in renovating feathers. Anyone having feather beds or pillows should call and be shown their process.

The game of baseball between the ... club and Blackstone club nines at Broadmoor yesterday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the latter club by a score of 16 to 15 after a very exciting game.

Mr. J. W. Curran advertises banjo instruction, ... the ... Mr. Curran is said to be an excellent performer and a very competent instructor by those who have taken lessons of him.

... will be preaching in the Christian church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. to-day by the pastor, the Rev. J. P. Lu... Sunday school will be held at 9:30 a. m., and young people's meeting at 6:30 in the evening. All are welcome.

Rev. E. Evans Carrington returned ... his trip to the east last night and will occupy his pulpit at Weber street M. E. church to-day at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Epworth league at 6:15 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Lutheran church, services to-day at ... East Huerfano street. In the absence of the pastor, who preaches at Canon City to-day, Rev. D. Harbaugh will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. will meet at 6:30 p. m.

Mr. George W. Baker met with a serious accident while at work yesterday afternoon at the Empire Steam laundry. Mr. Baker was at work with the drier, a rapidly revolving cylindrical machine, when putting his hand too far inside it was drawn in and his arm was nearly torn apart at the elbow. The lower part of the arm hangs only by a small part of the skin and mangled muscles, and it is doubtful if it can be saved. Dr. Hadfield was called to attend the case.

S. A. Jackson.

Mr. S. A. Jackson, the father of sheriff ... Jackson, died at the latter's residence in this city at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He has been suffering for some time with serious and painful internal troubles and an operation was performed a few days ago. He was greatly relieved by it, but being 72 years old and feeble, the shock to his system was too great and he never rallied from it. He had been a resident of El Paso county for many years and was a man of strict integrity of character. Although a Congregationalist he was a regular attendant at the Methodist church in this city and Rev. Ira G. Sprague will conduct his funeral services there at 1:30 this afternoon.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the many kind neighbors and friends who have aided us during the sickness of our daughter, though we know that words are of little avail at such a time; and that the ministering ones may ever find as many willing and helping hands in their hours of trouble is the prayer of

Fr... ... King.

Yacht Racing.

The miniature boat races at Prospect Lake yesterday afternoon were quite successful in spite of varying winds and no winds at all. The first race was from the landing stage across the lake, course E. N. E. 1½ N. or thereabouts, free for all, first boat ashore wins, hikes barred. When the boats were half way across the lake the wind stopped, but recovered sufficiently to finish the race in good form. Katydid won, Gloriana 2d, Holy Moses 3d.

The second race was back over the same course. It took some time to readjust them for the starboard tack, the flying jib sheets had to be carried over and fastened to the off belaying pin, the rudder close hauled, the captain oiled and the rack that the captain leans against and swears pushed over on the windward side to balance the sails. So at last the reporter was informed, the one who usually does the aquatic work being at the county convention. The result ... Gloriana won, Katydid 2d. The Holy Moses was distanced.

The third race was prettiest of all, and ... from the steamboat at the north end of the lake to the south end, a distance of considerably over half a mile. The boats presented a very pretty appearance upon the water and were much admired by the people on shore. The ad... ... of sails and rudders was such ... to cause little variation from a straight ... the whole distance. Gloriana ... first, ... second and the Holy Moses ... ... her qualities ... ... 17 minutes.

squall, which carried away the club top sail of the Gloriana.

Other races will be held some day next week when it is expected some of the new boats will be ready for trial.

Cleveland's Minstrels.

The Denver Times has the following to say about the attraction at the Opera house to-morrow evening: "One of the largest houses of the season filled the Tabor Grand last night to greet Cleveland's "Eiffel Tower of Minstrelsy." John T. Gray as interlocutor, Bob Slavin as Bones, and Harry Woodson as Tambo, kept the listeners in a constant roar of merriment. The musical part of the evening's entertainment was its best feature. Mr. Sheffer sang "New Coon Done Gone" in a most pleasing manner. George Baker sang "Little Bird" in an admirable style. Harry Delaine won considerable applause through his effort entitled, "Give My Love to Mother Dear," while the "Court House in the Sky," by Mr. Woodson, was most clever. A good take-off on the financial craze of the day is the finale of part one of the programme, entitled "Money Mad." Bob Slavin "wants money," which the balance of the company try to secure, in an excruciatingly funny way, and as a result the audience is kept in a continual roar. What is termed "an olio of exclusive features" follows. In this, the several members of the company are seen to advantage. Sheffer and Baker are without question true exponents of negro dialect, and are very funny. Kissell proved pleasing in his drilling efforts. A caricature on Mansfield's Beau Brummel is attempted by Lew Randall. Bob Slavin, the inimitable, is the feature of the performance. His half hour's dissertation on things that are strange and ways that are odd is quaint and thoroughly amusing. Weston and Latell are satisfactory musical artists, and the performance concludes with an exhibition by Hilton, an equilibristic marvel, who is daring, graceful and original.

Manitou Springs.

The snow on the Peak is from six to eight inches deep.

Mr. James Tenard has taken a position as bookkeeper in the Redmon grocery.

Dr. Charles Vespis, of St. Louis, is one of the prominent arrivals at the Sunny Side.

Mr. W. D. D. Muller, a prominent business man of St. Joseph, Mo., returned to his home yesterday after spending the season with friends in Manitou.

Mr. Mathew Davis has applied for a patent for a safety envelope which he has recently invented. The envelope is for the safety of important letters, and is so made as to make it impossible to open it and close it again without destroying it.

Not Just Way.

Visitor (in Jones' room at 11 p. m.)—That young lady in the house across the way sings like a bird.

Jones (unkindly)—Well, not altogether. You see, a bird stops singing at night.—Detroit Free Press.

Specific Directions.

Butcher—How would a saddle of mutton suit you, ma'am?

Miss Batchem—Very well, but let it be a side saddle, because it is for my sister and myself.—Binghamton Republican.

Overheard in the Park.

"You oughtn't to feel bad," said the Ace to the altered Three Spot. "It isn't your fault you've changed."

"But I look so like the Deuce," retorted the Tray.—Truth.

You Couldn't Be Too Familiar.

Photographer—Now look pleasant, please.

Customer—It is quite impossible, sir. I'm a ticket agent in a railroad office.—Yonkers Statesman.

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 21, 1891.

In pursuance of the action of the Democratic county central committee a convention of the Democratic party of El Paso county is hereby called to meet in Court House hall in Colorado Springs, on Monday, the 28th day of September, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled by the people of said county at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, 1891, as follows:

- One County Clerk.
- One County Treasurer.
- One County Commissioner.
- One County Assessor.
- One Sheriff.
- One County Superintendent of Schools.
- One County Surveyor.
- One County Coroner.

Also for the purpose of selecting thirteen delegates to represent said county at the Democratic state convention to be held in Denver, on Sept. 29, 1891, to nominate candidates for the state offices in accordance with the call for said state convention; and to select thirteen delegates to represent said county at the Fourth judicial district convention to be called hereafter, also to select a member of the congressional committee for the Second congressional district of the state, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention.

WM. STRICKLER, Chairman.
R. A. MEIER, Secretary.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER, Undertakers. No. 7 Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16.

To my patrons: I have retired from dental practice, and take pleasure in recommending to my patients, Dr. Henry B. Hayden, in whose professional ability I have unlimited confidence.
Signed, JOHN GRANNIS.
Sept. 19th, 1891.

DR. HENRY B. HAYDEN, DENTIST. Rooms 33, 34, 35 Hagerman Block.

Artistic! H. S. Poley & Co's. "Aristo" Photos.

To buy or sell stocks or interests in Aspen mines write B. Clark Wheeler, Aspen, Colorado.

We have come here to clean feather beds and pillows. NATIONAL RENOVATING Co.

See LENNOX'S ad.

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

FINEST Photographic portraits at Clinton's, 20 Pike's Peak avenue. Fine stationery, choice confectionery, Colorado views and Flower books, latest novels.

READ THIS.

The people will find that they can save money by buying their shoes from Vorhes Bros. They are leaders in low prices, and for a short time will give away every tenth pair of shoes sold. Nothing will be counted which does not exceed $1 in price.

See our list of ... in this morning's paper. NATIONAL STEAM RENOVATING Co.

REMOVED.

...

THE NATIONAL STEAM FEATHER RENOVATING COMPANY, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

Takes pleasure in presenting the names of the following parties, who will bear testimony to the excellent work done for them:

Mrs. Dr. F. C. Kimball, Mrs. W. M. Hatch, Mrs. Dr. C. T. Gardner, Mrs. E. C. Bartlett, Mrs. Dr. J. M. Workman, Mrs. G. H. Edwards, Mrs. Dr. D. L. Christie, The De La Vergne Furniture Co., Mrs. G. M. Thayer, Mrs. J. D. Duncan, Mrs. A. A. McGovney, Dr. Helen F. Myers, Mrs. Mayhew Kennels, Mrs. C. A. Kendle, Mrs. R. J. Barnes, The ... Furniture Co., Miss E. Church.

Remember this opportunity will never be offered you again. Therefore don't fail to take advantage of it, as our stay is for a short time only.

THE CLUB COFFEE HOUSE. First class in every respect. Hot meals, oysters and waffles open every night till 12 o'clock. Hagerman block.

For sale by T. J. Sanford, care of Cliff House, Manitou. $7,000, 8 per cent. mortgage on Denver inside business property, conservatively valued at $14,000. $3,000, 8 per cent. mortgage on well secured Manitou property. $10,000, 8 per cent. Gilt Edge loans on Trinidad inside property.

Miss M. Carns from the east has opened dress making parlors at 316 N. Tejon St.

We have been very busy since our arrival here. Ladies do not fail to take advantage of this opportunity of having their feather beds and pillows cleaned. No. 5 Pike's Peak Ave.

BANJO INSTRUCTION. Gentlemen only. Banjo is correctly taught to play by note or simplified method. First five scholars, ten lessons for $5, all others sixteen lessons, $12.00. Satisfaction given or money refunded. JAMES W. CURRAN, 8? N. Tejon.

MALLOCH & PIERCE, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS, ROOM 31, BANK BUILDING.

ASPEN SHORT LINE RAILWAY COMPANY. New York, September 25, 1891. The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Aspen Short Line Railway company for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve o'clock noon on Monday, November ..., 1891. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on October 28th, 1891, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting. OSCAR BUNKE, Secretary.

All practical housekeepers know and acknowledge they cannot clean feather beds and pillows.

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS And Kindergarten. Address MISS L. WICKARD, 319 N. Cascade Ave.

Vorhes Bros., to advertise their shoes and business, will give every tenth pair of shoes sold each day to their customers.

Artistic! H. S. Poley & Co's. "Aristo" Photos.

W. A. D..., Undertaking, 311 N. Tejon.

Morgan & Headley, Leading Photographers.

Cleaning and Dyeing, 110 South Tejon.

WORMS IN FEATHERS. We can and have shown many ladies and gentlemen, worms taken from feather beds and pillows and can show them to you. NATIONAL STEAM FEATHER RENOVATING Co.

DR. E. J. HADFIELD, northeast corner Nevada and Pike's Peak avenue.

BENEFIT FOR COLORADO PEOPLE. On and after Sept. 17th, the Pike's Peak Carriage Line will carry passengers from Manitou or Cascade to Pike's Peak and return for $2.50. Stages leave Manitou 7:15 a. m. and Cascade 8:20 a. m. Secure your seats at Antlers Stable, or our office in Manitou. HUNDLEY & CARLILE, Proprietors.

All ladies and gentlemen for whom we have done work will bear testimony to its excellent quality. NATIONAL STEAM FEATHER RENOVATING Co.

Special Sale of Parlor Goods at LENNOX'S.

"THE PRIDE OF THE EARTH." THE LATEST SINGER SEWING MACHINE, 127 EAST HUERFANO.

ASHBY'S special patterns in SOUVENIR SPOONS. Seven Falls, Signal House, Balance Rock, etc., etc. A full stock of Axis Cut Pebble lenses. They are expensive but the best and coolest to the eye. D. ASHBY, Optician.

CLINTON—Photographer, removed to 20 Pike's Peak avenue. Choice stock of stationery, confectionery, Colorado views and Flower books.

OPERA HOUSE.

Just 2 Nights.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 2 and 3

Here's Where We Laugh

At those Merry Comedians!

EVANS AND HOEY,

And Their Company of Comedy Players in Chas. H. Hoyt's Famous Play

A Parlor Match

INTRODUCING

The Comedy Sunbeam MINNIE FRENCH. The Three English SISTERS LEVEY.

POPULAR PRICES.

OPENING! Fall and Winter Millinery, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 28 and 29. MISS C. A. BACHELDOR, 106 Pike's Peak Avenue.

MRS M. A. BISPHAM. Kiowa, west of Cascade, one block north of Antlers. Board and Room, $9 to $12 per week. Two in a room $8 each.

HUGHES. 110 Pike's Peak Ave., Midland Blk. The only Fancy Grocer in the city that makes a specialty of fine TEAS AND COFFEES. Armour's Star Special Hams and Breakfast Bacons. Thornton's Celebrated O. T. BUTTER. Also B. S. BUTTER. Will call for Orders when Requested. TELEPHONE 82.

W. H. McIntyre. Fire Insurance, Represents the following Safe, Firmly Established and Reliable Companies:

	Assets.
Insurance Co., of North America, of Philadelphia	$ 9,331,31?
Hartford, of Hartford	9,576,8?6
Phœnix, of Hartford	5,624,314
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia	3,665,310
Continental, of New York	5,597,948
Germania, of New York	2,066,611
American, of Newark, N. J.	2,115,?00
Greenwich, of Hartford	1,931,223

The Best is the Cheapest.

MONEY TO LOAN At Lowest Rates.

21, 22, 23 Hagerman Block.

NECKWEAR! New. See Our Pike's Peak Avenue Window. PERKINS & HOLBROOK. Bank Block.

H. H. Weller & Co. DEALERS IN FINE CARRIAGES. Coupes, Victorias, Cabriolets, Surreys, Game Wagons, Phaetons, Buggies, Buckboards and Carts. SOLE AGENTS OF H. H. Babcock Buggy Co. ... HARNESS ... LEATHER BELTING.

GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT. Have now the largest assortment of Dress Goods, both Worsted and Silk ever shown in Colorado Springs. Ladies', Children's and Misses' Cloaks and Jackets, a large line of all the latest designs, we also claim cheap prices. Ladies', Children's, Gents' and Misses' Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear.

In our Carpet department we have Moquette carpets at $1 per yard. Rugs all sizes and prices. Draperies of both foreign and domestic make.

WILBUR & WOLF. Millinery Opening MONDAY AND TUESDAY. We are showing the most complete stock of CLOAKS, MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS, In the City. WILBUR & WOLF, 22 South Tejon Street.

Johnson's DRY GOODS AND CARPETS. Will put on Sale Monday, Sept. 28th NEW NOVELTY DRESS GOODS in CAMEL HAIR EFFECTS. The Largest Assortment of CLOAKS, WRAPS AND FURS, In the City. N. O. JOHNSON, 22 and 24 Pike's Peak Ave.

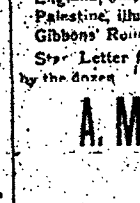
Special Bargains

Imitation Walnut Beds	$ 1 95
Antique Bedroom Suites	13 95
Carpet Bed Lounges	7 15
Platform Spring Rockers	2 89
Antique Oak Book Cases	6 95
Antique Oak Folding Beds	24 90

AT The De La Vergne Furniture Co., 125 to 129 So. Tejon St.

COOL WEATHER Will soon be here, and PARLOR GOODS Will be in demand. ... an elegant line on the FIRST FLOOR. And for a short time everything will be offered at 20 Per Cent Discount. Stock Large! Designs New and Elegant! All prices marked in plain figures. JOHN LENNOX. 114 and 116 Pike's Peak Ave.

TRI CITY STAMP WORKS. Manufacturers of RUBBER STAMPS, Seals, Stencils, Steel Stamps, Badges, Checks, etc. Prices guaranteed as low as the lowest. 10 PIKE'S PEAK AVE. Colorado Springs, Colo.



BARGAINS In Ladies', Children's and Gents' ... MATT CONWAY, No. 19 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

"THE BAZAAR." Special Sale on Books. Geikie's Holy Land, Napoleon and his Marshals, ..., Englishmen of Letters, Shakespeare, complete, Hogarth's Works, England, illustrated, Palestine, illustrated, Gibbons' Roman Empire. Star Letter files, 50c. Special price by the dozen. A. M. SWAIN, Opposite Antlers.

MRS. C. J. MEYER, ... Tells past, present and future; gives names of your spirit friends. Come early and be convinced of her wonderful powers. Will be at Union Block, over No. 8 S. Tejon street, Storer's Drug Store, Room 23, for a short time only. Sittings daily from 10 to 8 p. m.

CHINA JIM, IMPORTER OF Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods! CURIOSITIES, BRONZE AND IVORY TOYS, ETC. ... Pike's Peak Ave.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE. All my stock of goods will be offered for sale at cost. They include Chinese and Japanese curiosities, fine China, China silk and embroidery work and Japanese wire work. All are cordially invited to call and examine my fine stock of goods. TANG HING & CO., 126 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

E. P. McCLOSKEY, Grocer and Produce HOUSE. Corner Cascade Ave. and Huerfano St. Best Butter IN THE CITY FOR THE MONEY.

CLOSING OUT! To make room for New Goods, I will close out Several Remnants of HAVILAND CHINA! AT COST. A. MATTHEWS, 26 North Tejon Street. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE ASPEN CONTACT MINING COMPANY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Sept. 26, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Aspen Contact Mining Company will be held at the offices of the company, in the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the 20th day of October, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. At said meeting a board of directors for the ensuing year will be elected, a code of by-laws adopted, reports of officers will be submitted, and such other business will be considered and acted upon as may properly come before a stockholders' meeting.

HENRY C. LOWE, Secretary.

"Please the Eye and Ear AND You will win the HEART."

WE Please your Eyes with choice goods, Please your Ears with low prices, Try to Win your Heart by honesty. Here, thus to reach your pocket-book. WISH YOU WOULD CALL.

Our stock is complete with all the latest and correct styles in every line and our prices are the lowest. OUR MOTTO. One Price and Value For Your Money. H. C. SHIMP. Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher, 15 North Tejon Street.

WHO SAYS That they are not doing a 'Penny and Nickel Racket.' Don't let them deceive you. Shoddy goods are dear at any price. Examine our goods and get prices before you buy. J. I. FRANKLIN.

No. 9 MATTHEW KENNEDY No. 9. Real Estate! Insurance!

TRUSTEE'S SALE. No. 218 South Weber Street. Will be sold To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at East door of Court House, without reserve. Anyone looking for a home or investment should not fail to be present. TERMS EASY.

FRANK DUTTON & CO. 19 North Tejon Street. Just Placed in Stock 15 Cases of Goods Containing Ladies' Underwear for Winter, Children's and Infants' shirts, Ladies' black shawls, Boys' Underwear, Ladies' Hosiery, Corsets, ribbons and PATENT MEDICINES.

Don't hesitate at our prices, they are a great deal less than elsewhere, especially on Patent Medicines of all kinds.

One lot Ladies' Fine Merino undervests and drawers, silk finish, only 62 cents.
One lot Ladies' White Merino drawers and undervests, best quality, fine finish, 87c and $1.19.
One lot Ladies' very fine White Wool drawers and undervests, best quality, $1.73.
Children's fine White Merino vests and drawers, 39c, 42c, 50c and 51c.
10 dozen Boys' Scotch Wool undervests at only 30c each.
Infants' Silk and Wool underwear, 33c, 47c, 50c to 98c.
Black Shawls, $1.19 to $3.98 each.
Baby ribbon, No. 1 in all colors, all silk, 18 cents a piece of 10 yards.

MEDICINES AT CUT PRICES:

Hood's Sarsaparilla	$ 83	Quinine Pills, 1-grain, per dozen	10
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	83	Quinine Pills, 2-grain, per dozen	12
Hoff's Malt	29	Quinine Pills, 5-grain, per dozen	23
Wyeth's Malt	37	Scott's Emulsion	80
Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine	66	Caswell Massey's Emulsion	69
Wyeth's Pure Cod Liver Oil	89	Syrup of Figs	41
Castoria	29	Fellows' Syrup Hypophos	1 23
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	83	Cuticura Salve	42
Ayer's Hair Vigor	83	Sozodont	62
S. S. S.	89	Maltine	83
Pinkham's Compound	83	Essence of Scotch Oats	80
Paine's Celery Compound	87	Mellin's Food	60
Pills, Carter's Liver	18	Plasters, Allcock's	18
Pills, Beecham's	21	Plasters, Belladonna	15
Pills, Blair's	45	Plasters, Capsicum	13
Pills, Ayer's & Warner's	18	Plasters, Menthol	21
Greene's Nervura	89	Morse's Yellow Dock	83
Seven Sisters' Hair Grower	80	Warner's Safe Cure	87
Bovinine	80	Kennedy's Discovery	1 23
Menthol Inhalers	47	Adamson's Cough Balsam	23
Cuticura Soap	18	Pears' Soap	11

Colorado Springs CRYSTAL ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.

Have added COAL to their Ice business, and are now ready to deliver the best Canon City Lump and Nut Coal at popular prices. Give us a trial. Our motto is "Full weight 2000 pounds for a ton."

CIVILL & WHITE, Proprietors.

P. S. You are respectfully invited to come and see how we make Pure Ice from distilled water.

Great Bargains!

Don't pay rent when you can get a home on easy monthly payments. Following is a list of houses that the monthly payments are not much more than you would have to pay for rent.

Corner lot, 4 room house, price $900; $50 cash and $20 per month.
3 room house, price $900; $50 cash and $15 per month.
3 room house, price $950; $50 cash and $15 per month.
3 room house, $900; $50 cash and $15 per month.
New 3 room house near the new school building, price $1,000; $50 cash and $20 per month.
6 room house, bath, inside water closet, electric wires, electric calls, grate mantle, sewer connections, etc., on Cache la Poudre street, between Tejon and Cascade. Price $5,250; $500 cash and $75 per month.
We have many other improved and unimproved properties in all parts of the city that we can sell you on easy monthly payments.

REDFIELD BROS., The Pioneer Installment Real Estate Dealers. 28 South Tejon Street.

J. H. MACMILLAN, Dealer in Mines and Mining Stocks. REFERENCES: H. P. Cowenhoven & Co., Aspen. First National Bank, of Aspen. P. O. Box 153, Aspen, Colo.

ASPEN CALL STOCK LIST.

Mollie Gibson,	Park, Mamie and Queen,
Argentum and Juniata,	St. Joe and Mineral Farm Con.
Bushwhacker,	Aspen Mining & Smelting Co.
Little Annie,	Pontiac,
Best Friend,	Della S.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

McMahon & Moffatt. Tailors of the very first water. Prices that are a marvel of cheapness when the quality of the goods is considered. Call and see us at 17 N. Tejon, Opposite Opera House.

INFORMAL OPENING! OF Fall and Winter Millinery AT Mrs. J. S. McWilliams' Millinery Parlors, SEPTEMBER 28 and 29. No. 128 East Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE OR RENT ON THE DIVIDE. ... miles from Colorado Springs, on line of Ft. Worth railroad, a ranch of 320 acres, or 160 only, if preferred; 10 acres irrigated land, 40 acres ploughed upland, ... acres native hay; two small houses, and sheds for cattle. Attractive surroundings. Apply to HENRY LEE WILLS, Gazette Building.

NEW STYLES MILLINERY For Fall and Winter. Prices Very Low. Chicago Store, Kiowa Street, P. ERICKSON.

JOSEPH DOZIER, AGENT FOR WILLER'S PATENT BLINDS! Window and Door Screens. Turned Cedar Hitching Posts on Hand. Contractor and Builder. South of court house on Nevada Ave.

SIMTON BROS' DAIRY. Fresh Milk, Cream, Skim Milk and Buttermilk. Delivered daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Orders by mail or card receive prompt attention.

ESTABLISHED 1873. El Paso County Bank, CAPITAL PAID IN ... SURPLUS ... Transacts a general banking business ... drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. WM. S. JACKSON ... J. H. BARLOW ... W. S. Jackson ...

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